

LIQUOR FLOWS IN  
COAST PROVINCE,  
IT IS ALLEGED

Under "Moderation" British Columbia Has Grown Steadily Wetter

WETS ARE SEEKING  
LOOSER REGULATIONS

Private Beer Licenses Are Being Increased All the Time

Because of the persistence with which the wets in the United States have put forward the system of liquor control in certain provinces in Canada as a model, The Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigation appears in a series of articles of which the following is the first.

VICTORIA (Staff Correspondence)—British Columbia, to which United States wets point as an example of ideal liquor conditions, sought to compromise between temperance and the bar. In this bargain the bar has triumphed overwhelmingly. Once having scrapped prohibition, the province found itself flooded with liquor. From one step to another it has grown steadily wetter. The entire experience of this Province has proved the hopelessness of handling liquor in any way except by its prohibition. The history of liquor here is a complete answer to opponents of United States prohibition laws who argue that a more liberal liquor policy will protect the country from a relapse to the bar.

British Columbia has proved, on the contrary, that "moderation" means illegal bar conditions immediately and then, the return of the bar supported and protected by the law.

Patronized by Women  
What is worse, the bar of "moderation" is a place patronized not only by men but by women and girls, and in this respect is a more serious problem than the old bar of prohibition days.

When British Columbia voted for "moderation" it voted for the exclusive sale of liquor by the government in government stores. No provision for the drinking of liquor of any kind except in private premises was contemplated. In fact, abolition of private profit on liquor sales was one of the chief planks in the wet platform. But scarcely had the wets won this opening victory than they opened a new campaign for loose liquor regulation. Bootlegging flourished openly under the new system, which was designed to end bootlegging forever. The wets' solution was the wider legal sale of liquor in competition with the illegal vendor. They demanded the opening of beer parlors where beer would be sold by the glass under private auspices. This, they said, would provide ample drinking facilities, reduce the consumption of hard liquor and do away with the bootlegger altogether.

Beer Interests Succeed  
At first this movement was suppressed. In 1923, the beer interests managed to secure a vote in the Legislature in favor of a plebiscite on the beer question. At the subsequent general election of 1924 this plebiscite was held. The electors recorded a provincial majority against private beer sale of 1714. "The results of the plebiscite, as a result, were enforced on the local option plan. Those districts which voted for beer got it, despite the total dry vote, and the result, of course, has been that every legally "dry" district near a legally "wet" one has been made wet in fact regardless of its own votes.

The Legislature's final vote on the question definitely brought back the bar and the sale of liquor by private interests for profit. In other words, Government control of all liquor ended there—a big part of the liquor business was taken away from the

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Great Britain to  
Scrap 20 Warships

By the Associated Press

London, July 26

FOUR battleships, King George V, Ajax, Thunderer, and Agamemnon, fifteen destroyers, and one submarine will be struck from the navy list this year and scrapped. This is in accordance with the terms of the Washington Treaty.

FARMERS MOVE  
BACK TO FARMS,  
SURVEY PROVES

Prof. Taylor Finds Them Dissatisfied With City Conditions

EVANSTON, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—A return of 1,135,000 farmers from the cities to the farm took place in 1925, it is reported by Prof. Henry C. Taylor, who until his coming here last fall had served for six years at Washington as chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Professor Taylor is professor of economics at Northwestern University and research associate of the Institute of Land Economics connected with that institution.

During 1925 some 2,035,000 of the farm population moved to the cities, Professor Taylor said, and this with the return of the 1,135,000 left a balance remaining in the cities of 900,000.

"The shrinkage in agricultural income has had a marked depressive influence on farm life and farm land values," observed the agricultural authority. "Vast numbers of bankruptcies have taken place. The highest type of farmer, seeking a standard of living in keeping with American traditions, is abandoning the farm."

However, he finds his difficulties are not ended when he leaves the farm. He is not trained in other pursuits, and he does not fit in readily when he goes to the city. He is not welcomed by organized labor, and eventually he drifts back to the country in a far worse economic condition than before.

"I feel that this process is depressing the morale of our rural population. There are two classes of farmers. First, those who can and will stay on the farm regardless of what happens. They have no outlook. They accept what comes, and correspond to the European peasant class. The other type is the better educated and energetic farmer, who will not stay if profits are not forthcoming, who is striving to get into other industries. If he cannot move, he tries to get his sons and daughters into other occupations."

"This process saps the farm of its best brains, leading toward a less efficient agriculture," he said. "The intelligent, rural population, which will not form the sound basis for our national life that has characterized the United States from the beginning."

Legislation has put the farmer in the city at a disadvantage. Legislation can lift him out of it, Professor Taylor said.

Preschool Music Aids Child  
and Parent, Declares Teacher

Sets Up Bond of Understanding Through Fundamental Musical Training, Says Originator

Advantages not only of beginning the appreciation of music in children during infancy, but of increasing the number of children enabled by such early training to enter the elementary grades with a well defined appreciation of rudimentary music, were discussed today by Miss Ella Cunningham of Lexington, speaking on the program of preschool music she has developed at Lexington, before summer students taking the supervisor-of-music courses in the music department of Boston University at Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Miss Cunningham is a music teacher in Lexington. She became the pioneer of the preschool music instruction through studying her own experience with the handicapped normally confronting children who find no natural co-operation in the teaching of music to young pupils. Miss Cunningham believed there was a field for the development of child capacity in music at an earlier age than has commonly been observed, and she felt that such development would show a pronounced beneficial effect on the child's capacity to take advantage of later regular courses of music instruction, and, indeed, upon the ultimate evolution of musical taste in later life.

She spoke today of the fact that Dr. Archibald T. Davidson, in his "Musical Education in America," maps out the progress of musical education from the elementary schools to college, expecting the college to set standards through their entrance requirements, but that no provision is made for music in the preschool years.

"This work in music among preschool children is an encouraging work for all music teachers," Miss Cunningham pointed out, "because it enlists not only teachers, but parents and often the large company of relatives."

President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot has kindly written of the program I am seeking to develop. "It would take some years to make the American common people as musical as the Russians or the Italians, but you are taking care of that work at the right end."

"It seems to me that the initial service of preschool training in

ALMSHOUSE SEEN  
AS 'DEGRADING'  
AFTER A SURVEY

Move Made by Fraternal Orders to Abolish the County Institutions

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26 (AP)—An organized effort to abolish the almshouse as an American institution will be launched as the result of an investigation financed by a dozen fraternal organizations and the United States Department of Labor. Harry C. Evans of Des Moines, special commissioner of Secretary of Labor Davis, in a report made public upon a two years' nationwide survey of county institutions, recommended complete abolition of the prevailing county poorhouse system and the continuance of its essential functions in a central home for the "aged and friendless" in each commonwealth.

The present system, under which each county maintains a separate institution, is described in the report as "the worst mismanaged public business in the world," and "the symbol of humanity's degradations." The central home plan will be submitted together with a detailed report of the survey to the Annual Convention of Fraternal Congresses at Buffalo, N. Y., on Aug. 16. A score of affiliated societies will be urged to assist in bringing the commissioner's findings and recommendations to the attention of every State Legislature during the next two years.

'PLATFORM MEN'  
ASK MORE PAY

Wage Appeal of Mass. Rail Employees Being Heard at the State House

Asking a wage increase from 61 to 74 cents an hour for "blue uniform men" and an additional 10 cents for one-man car operators, employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway—once the second largest railway in the United States—today began the presentation of an elaborate case before an arbitration board at the State House.

The hearings are the culmination of a long wage dispute, and are expected to continue more than a week. John C. Leggat, judge of the Middlesex County Probate Court, is the neutral arbitrator; the railway line is represented by Fred E. Cummings, vice-president and general manager, and the men by James H. Vahley, who also conducts their case, as is his custom.

It is the intention of both parties to the dispute to go deeply into the economic conditions surrounding the Eastern Massachusetts road and the living and working conditions of its employees. Each side will take at least two days and a half for the presentation of evidence, and many experts of national prominence will be introduced. Arguments and information will follow the presentation of evidence.

As a counter proposal to the em-

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Dan Moody Wins; Texas Waits  
for Mrs. Ferguson to Resign

Latest Figures Give Attorney-General Lead of 109,000 and Majority Over All of 387, Which, if Maintained, Will Assure Him Next Governorship

AUSTIN, Tex., July 26 (Special)—Administration of the affairs of Texas by Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, one of the first of America's women Governors, has failed to win endorsement from the voters of the Lone Star State in the first test at the polls.

Latest unofficial returns gave Mr. Moody a majority of 387 votes over all opponents. He was leading Mrs. Ferguson by 109,000, with 680,000 out of a possible 800,000 ballots counted. Political observers declare belated returns will increase the

do the same in event she ran 25,000 ahead of him, and whether the Legislature will convene at the expense of the legislators, and at its own call, to validate some \$300,000 district road bonds invalidated under a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Archer County case.

Early in the campaign Mrs. Ferguson issued the resignation challenge to Mr. Moody, which he promptly accepted, declaring that the race was really a referendum of the

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## The Next Governor of Texas



DAN MOODY  
New Attorney-General and in Face of Returns in Line to Be Mrs. Ferguson's Successor.

Moody majority, in which event there will be no run-off election and he will be Texas's next Governor, as a victory in the Democratic primary in this State is equivalent to the election.

Lynch Davidson ran a poor third with less than 100,000 votes. The votes of Mrs. Edith Williams, Mrs. Kate Johnson and the Rev. O. F. Zimmerman are negligible.

Subjected to sharp attack for the active part her husband, James E. Ferguson, who was impeached as Governor some years ago, has taken in Texas government during her term of office, Mrs. Ferguson apparently was considerably outdistanced in the primary election by Dan Moody, Texas Attorney-General.

In event Mr. Moody does not receive, on the official count, a majority of all votes cast in the Democratic primary Mrs. Ferguson will have another opportunity to receive the voters' decision in a "run-off" primary Aug. 28 in which she and the Attorney-General would be the only contestants.

Mr. Moody based his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination on unequalled opposition of "Fergusonism," as he termed the issue. He carried his campaign personally into every corner of the State, charging maladministration of state affairs under the present régime. Mrs. Ferguson made a few speeches, but her husband bore the brunt of her campaign.

Offer Came From Mrs. Ferguson  
Questions now uppermost in the minds of Texans and others interested in Texas politics are whether Mrs. Ferguson will keep the agreement to resign office if Mr. Moody ran ahead in the primary on condition that the Attorney-General would

be sworn in as Governor. Mrs. Ferguson has not yet decided whether to accept the offer.

For the Harvard Bridge, or the Massachusetts Avenue bridge, the total cost is \$322,396.64, of which Boston's share is 45 per cent, or a total of \$145,378.69. No assessment is laid upon Boston by the Metropolitan Park Commission for the laying of taxation on part of this latter construction.

The work on these three bridges—the Arsenal, Western Avenue, and Harvard Bridges—has been completed, and Mayor Nichols said today that he has been advised of that fact by the State Treasurer and informed that payments on account of the construction of these improvements is due to the State from the city of Boston on the date mentioned above.

Another bridge, or the Cottage Farm Bridge between Brookline Street in Boston and Essex Street in Cambridge, is in process of construction and no levy is made therefor upon the city at this time.

The bonds to be issued by the city, Mayor Nichols stated, for the payment of such part of Boston's total obligation as lies outside the debt limit will be through the selling of short-term serial form bonds.

SENATE INQUIRY  
INTO ILLINOIS  
PRIMARY BEGINS

Mr. Reed of Missouri Brings Out the Fact That Power Magnate Gave \$100,000

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Frank L. Smith has testified before the Senate Campaign Committee that his successful contest for the Illinois Republican Senatorial nomination against William B. McKinley cost approximately \$250,000, of which Samuel Insull, Chicago traction magnate, gave \$100,000.

"How much was agreed upon?" Mr. Reed asked.

"A reasonable amount," he replied. "The senatorial candidate said he knew only in a general way as to the sources of campaign funds."

At the outset, Mr. Smith asked to be permitted to make a statement, but James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and chairman, declined to permit him to do so, explaining that the custom was for witnesses to answer questions put by the investigators.

## Campaign Chairman Summoned

The chairman of the Illinois Commerce Committee testified that Allen P. Moore of Monticello, Ill., former member of Congress and Republican National committee man for Illinois, was the chairman of his state campaign committee.

"Issue a subpoena for Mr. Moore," directed Mr. Reed.

Mr. Smith said he did not know the names of any of the members of his committee except those of Mr. Moore. He added that he had sought to get Garrett Kennedy to resign his campaign, but he was a candidate himself for State Treasurer.

"Did you have any talk with Moore or others of your committee about campaign contributions?" Mr. Reed asked.

"Yes, with Mr. Moore," Mr. Smith replied, and added that he told Mr. Moore he could give but very little to the campaign.

"That's indefinite," Mr. Reed replied. "How much did you give?"

"Five thousand dollars," Mr. Smith replied.

"By check?"

"No, in currency."

Charges repeated to the Senate by T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, were that Mr. Smith's campaign had cost \$2,000,000, and that more than \$1,000,000 had been spent on behalf of William B. McKinley, the defeated candidate.

Mr. Insull Shines  
Mr. Smith, who is chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission told the committee that his information as to Mr. Insull's contribution was given to him by Mr. Moore. He recalled no other contributions except Mr. Moore's own and \$400 or \$500 in small checks that came to me."

"Then do you want this committee to understand that Mr. Insull was the sole backer of your campaign?" asked Mr. Reed.

"I am telling all that I know of the contributions," answered Mr. Smith. "Just what Mr. Moore told me of."

Mr. Reed explained that the committee was "not making any charges."

"But, Senator," Mr. Smith interrupted, "charges have been made."

"I'm not going into that," said Mr. Reed, and he turned to inquiries about the advertising expenses of the Smith campaign.

The witness said that billboard advertising in his behalf was "taken care of by Mr. Whaley."

Mr. Smith said he received the support in Cook County of the "elements of the Crow-Barrett faction who believed in the United States coming out of the World Court."

"Who were they?" Mr. Reed asked.

"William Hale Thompson, Robert E. Crowe (state's attorney), and Charles V. Barrett."

"Whom did United States Senator Deeney support?" Mr. Reed demanded.

"William B. McKinley."

Who Makes First Bid  
for Pumpkin Center?

Special Correspondence

Sioux Falls, S. D.

ANYONE want to buy a village? Pumpkin Center's first sale.

J. G. Fierstone, who with his family comprise the entire population of Pumpkin Center, situated 18 miles west of Sioux Falls on one of the chief automobile highways extending across the state to the Black Hills, is advertising the "village" for sale.

The village consists of a garage and store, ice house, storage shed and other outbuildings, which are the only structures in Pumpkin Center.

There is a question as to how Pumpkin Center got its unique name—being so far as known here the only Pumpkin Center in the whole of the United States. One story is to the effect that it was named from a big field of pumpkins adjacent to the present "village," while another version is that it was so named by a party of visitors who were in a whimsical mood.

GOVERNORS URGE  
STATE-NATIONAL  
UNDERSTANDING

Conference in Wyoming Stresses Need for Co-operation on Dry Law

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 26 (Special)—Federal and state co-operation in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the federal plan of splitting road and natural resource conservation costs "fifty-fifty" with the states, were advocated in the principal address before the Governors' Conference which opened a three-day session here today. Governor Philip H. Thomas of Wyoming stressed these two things in his address.

Gov. Nellie T. Ross, of Wyoming, delivered the address of welcome and the response was made by Gov. J. W. Martin, of Florida.

The study of state governmental problems was then undertaken. Walter H. Brockway of Portland, State Comptroller of Maine, ascribed the mounting state indebtedness and governmental costs to the war and to the automobile as well as to the competition among states for a higher grade of living. He likened the states to families living on the same street trying to outdo each other in showing the most expensive habitations, and proposed financial reports of the state governments in short, readable form so that voters might understand them. This plan, he observed, might "awaken in the people an economic consciousness and knowledge about their government and to their present political consciousness."

John A. Bennett, executive secretary of Governor Pothier of Rhode Island, was named temporary secretary of the conference.

New England's Greeting  
CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 26 (AP)—"One of the main purposes of the visit of the New England governors to the conference at Cheyenne is to learn first hand about western people and their problems and to extend the greeting of New England pioneers who settled and built up the frontier west," declared Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, chairman of the conference executive committee.

Governor Brewster, with Gov. J. P. Trumbull of Connecticut, Gov. John

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MEXICO STANDS  
FIRM ON CHURCH  
LAW OBEDIENCE

President Calles Says Government Cannot Let Faction Reject Constitution

PRIESTS TO WITHDRAW  
FROM ALL CHURCHES

Archbishop's Letter Threatening Penalties to Officials Brings Investigation

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (AP)—The Department of the Interior has ordered an investigation into a pastoral letter which has been issued under the signatures of the Most Reverend Mora y Del Rio, Archbishop of Mexico, and seven other archbishops and 25 bishops.

The letter, announced yesterday, beginning Aug. 1 no priests would officiate at religious ceremonies in the Roman Catholic churches throughout Mexico in view of the Government's intention to put into effect its new regulations for religious institutions. The letter said that effort would be made to have the anti-religious provisions of the Constitution amended.

It is the intention of the Department of the Interior in its investigation to determine whether the pastoral letter is in violation of the Constitution. If it is decided there has been a violation the Attorney-General will be notified, and he can cite the signers to the District Court for examination or order their arrest if he concludes the facts justify such a step.

In his statement to the newspapers President Calles said:

"The purpose of the Catholic agitators will fail and will give definite evidence of their lack of strength, because Mexican economic life is independent of groups of agitators, and neither industry nor commerce is dependent upon those responsible for this ridiculous economic boycott movement."

"The virile forces of Mexico have always developed without allowing themselves to be intimidated by those who make use of religion for exhibition purposes or profit. These virile forces, whether Roman Catholic, Protestant or of any other religious denomination, will not be affected by the efforts of this evil-intentioned group."

In order to form an opinion of the present religious situation, the President continued, it was necessary to remember that Archbishop Mora y Del Rio on three occasions had made public his intention of opposing the Mexican Constitution. The Government could not overlook this, because it would simply be weakness if the Government were indifferent to what might be a dangerous disturbance of the public peace.

## Fundamental Laws Rejected

"What can the Government of any country do," he asked, "when a special group, or groups, of agitators, publicly reject the fundamental laws, announces its intention to fight such laws, and incites the people to repudiate the Constitution? My Government can only demand strict obedience of the Constitution."

"We have had no need to pass new laws but merely to enforce already existing legislation—the reform laws of more than 50 years ago, and the 1917 Constitution—only issuing regulations establishing penalties."

"Such establishment of penalties is logically necessary; otherwise the enforcement of the constitutional religious clauses, which the clergy itself admits it has been violating, would be impossible."

"We have prescribed penalties in accordance with the authority vested in us by Congress. The penalties are not excessive and are no different from those fixed for violation of the Constitution in all civilized countries."

## Government's Conduct Explained

"The Government has clearly stated that our conduct, whatever our philosophic or religious ideas, is not actuated by impulse, persecution, rancor or ill will against the archbishops and bishops who in 1917 signed the repudiation of the constitution and appeal to rebellion which their declaration really was."

"The proof of the fact that this attitude is the fact that the Government has enforced the Constitution, although it well knew that one of the first results would be favorable to the Mexican clergy, through automatic elimination of foreign priests who did not retain the protest and in some cases were even an obstacle to the politics of the Mexican clergy who were the enemies of the Government, but these foreign priests had to abandon the country because the Constitution so demanded."

"However, frankly, I believe that, rather than the clergy, the persons most obstructing the Government's administrative task are those of the old reactionary tendencies, having hatred of the revolutions and the revolutionary Government, who disguise their aims with the religious cloak and agitate in the name of religion."

The President stated that, among the groups obstructing the Government's program, may be found attorneys, who through a strong showing of religious zeal expect to profit professionally as managers or attorneys of the clergy's property.

Another group of movers in the religious conflicts, he declares, was composed of professional political agitators who, under the guise of Roman Catholicism, organized a political party, posing as friends of Francisco Madero, but on the day after Madero's assassination, he alleged these persons allied themselves with Gen. Victoriano Huerta, Madero's enemy.

"I know," he continued, "that it is very hard for the people of the

Counsel  
for the Woman  
Traveling Alone

Tomorrow's  
MONITOR

Women's  
Enterprise Page





United States to understand that there are wicked elements who attempt to cover their political ambitions under the mantle of religion.

"I envy the United States in that respect, and I know that the churches of the United States distinguish between religious and political conduct. But in Mexico, from the time of independence to the present, the Catholic Church has been a constant political problem."

#### Church's Influence Weakened

"This has so weakened the spiritual influence of the Catholic church in Mexico that, except for a small percentage of good and faithful Catholics who are able to see through the church's intrigues, all other Catholics in Mexico who are also good Mexicans make a clear distinction between their religious duties and obedience to their bad pastors, who pursue political and temporal objectives."

"Naturally, my Government does not contemplate making the religious regulations less drastic because of the attitude taken by the political Catholic leaders and bad Mexican prelates, as a pretext for opposing the social, moral and revolutionary work we are carrying on."

"Each new opposition, manifestation of animosity or hindrance to my Government and its work will serve to establish new penalties for those who refuse to obey the Mexican laws."

It is announced that a committee of eight members of congress will be appointed by the priest of each Roman Catholic church to assume charge of the churches July 31 at midnight, when the priests cease their religious duties and retire from the churches under the instructions contained in the pastoral letter. The churches will remain open for worship, but no priests will function.

#### Letter Threatens Penalties

The letter protests against the new religious regulations promulgated by the Mexican Government, and proclaims the various penalties which may be imposed against those who are responsible for the new laws or in any way aid in putting them into effect.

Among these penalties is excommunication of those who issue laws, regulations or decrees against the rights and liberty of the church, those who prevent the exercise of religious jurisdiction and those who usurp ecclesiastical property. The letter therefore implies that President Calles and all officials of the Government responsible for issuing or enforcing the regulations may be excommunicated.

The letter was issued in agreement with the expressed views of Pope Pius XI, who in his last apostolic letter spoke of the "iniquity" of the decrees and laws sanctioned by the Mexican authorities against Roman Catholics in Mexico.

#### Labor Backs President

The labor unions of the Federal district, have appointed a committee to notify President Calles that the laborites are backing him in his policy of putting the religious laws into effect.

#### Officers of Boycott Group

#### Imprisoned by Government

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (Special).—After a prolonged investigation in which many members of the Mexican League of Religious Defense, which has called an economic boycott, were called to testify, three officers of the league, were held for trial and sent to the military prison, Santiago Tlatelolco, in this city, charged with sedition and attempting unduly to embarrass the Government and nation. Several other members of the Mexican Catholic members of the league followed, among them that of Manuel Palomar, who had been elected president in place of Rafael Cisneros. The arrest of other members of the new board of officers of the League of Religious Defense is expected.

The league declares it will continue electing new officers as long as the Government continues arresting them. The examination of priests heading 39 Mexican parish churches was continued, all giving evidence of the same tenor to the effect that they had put the responsibility of registering on the Archbishop of Mexico, as their religious head in Mexico.

All centers of Roman Catholic societies are closed, the Catholics holding their meetings in private houses. Some of them are arrested and charged with distribution in the streets of Catholic fly-sheets denouncing the Government.

The District Judge has demanded the appearance in court of Archbishop Mora y Del Rio and of Pascual Diaz, Bishop of Tabasco.

All Mexican Catholic churches will observe the national request for a prayer for Mexico on Aug. 1, and sermons will be preached in all churches on the papal letter.

Notice from Catholic headquarters closing all churches in Mexico indefinitely, beginning next Saturday, filled all churches in the city from 11 in the morning till long after midnight. This move was made, it is believed, to prevent any further action.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated public lecture, "Convention and Revolt in Music," by Prof. Roy Dickinson Welch of Smith College, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, 8.

Oratorio, "Ezra's Revival," graduation exercises of the class of 1926, American Institute of Normal Methods, Central Congregational Church, 8.

Regular meeting of the Kiwanis Club, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Baseball, Chicago vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 7:15.

Free public lecture, "Modern Revolutions," by Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott of Harvard University, Emerson D. Harvard, 4.

Address, "The Work of the Florence Crittenton League," by James E. Preston, secretary of the league, meeting of Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Baseball, Chicago vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 9:15.

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## These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

(1) What is Holland doing to encourage music study?

(2) When, according to Lloyd George, will peace be assured?

(3) What does Mexico's new church decree become effective?

(4) What does Lord Birkenhead say about trade disputes?

(5) What is the trend of literature in China?

(6) Is New England being "conquered" by immigrants?

That the Government will close the churches on the ground of desertion of the clergy who leave the churches to the care of the people.

People are waiting anxiously the next move of the Government, which all believe is coming. Anti-government circles continue to appear on the streets.

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sympathetic understanding among states which is so desirable."

State and Federal Enforcement

"In dealing with law enforcement there must be no twilight zone between state and federal authority where the enemies of society might hide themselves, and escape punishment," Governor Pinnichot said. "Neither can we suffer the state-made nullification of our National Constitution, whether under the guise of a state referendum or by the failure of the State to exercise its co-ordinate powers."

"I have small sympathy with the view which regards every new use of the federal power as necessarily an usurpation of rights properly belonging to the states. The recent outburst against President Coolidge's order for the co-operative use of state and local authorities in law enforcement is a typical example of Federal and state action should be co-operative—not hostile."

Although the Governor was scheduled to speak particularly on the subject of state finances, he expressed himself largely on other questions.

The use of federal funds for building of a national highways system, the development of natural resources and industry within the states was defended by Governor Pinnichot. He characterized the theory that "each state exists for itself alone" as being "narrow and unworthy."

Ox Carts Greet

Dakota Visitors

Members of Historical Commission En Route to Oregon

Cover Old Trail

GRAND FORKS, N. D. (Special Correspondence).—Members of the Columbia River Historical Expedition when on their way to Oregon over the trail of the French pioneers, were greeted at Grand Forks by a Red River ox cart driver, Napoleon Hayden, who led a parade of ox carts through the campus of the University of North Dakota.

Napoleon Hayden, who says he is the last of the ox cart drivers, is the son of an Irish pioneer of the Red River valley. His mother was the daughter of a Chippewa chieftain. His father drove ox carts loaded with furs and supplies down the Red River trail to St. Paul. For many years he drove for James J. Hill. He became an ox cart driver as soon as he was old enough and drove until the coming of the railroad in 1880 when ox carts were discontinued.

Large crowds gathered to see the exhibit of three forms of transportation, the ox carts, the first passenger train in Minnesota with its old engine, William Crooks, then called "a lot on wheels," and the modern Columbia River Special which is carrying historians and students of history over the Great Northern to the Pacific Northwest.

Francis W. Hirst, former editor of the Economist, says: "Whatever our complaints against politicians and bureaucrats, let us remember that the American people are absolutely free from blame. They had no responsibility for the war debts or the economic depression which has befallen them. Whatever happens, Englishmen and Americans must remain friends."

The Times, referring to the French position, says: "The settlement of these debts is in judgment. All competent advisers—including very eminent members of the French commission of experts—are an essential part of the only practical plan for rescuing France from bankruptcy."

COPY LINCOLN STATUE FOR SESQUICENTENNIAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—To be displayed as an official Illinois state exhibit at the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial Exposition, there is now being made a duplicate of the statue of Lincoln by Augustus St. Gaudens in Lincoln Park.

The duplicate will be of plaster and will be bronzed to resemble the original. Skilled craftsmen now are covering the figure of Lincoln with a coating of plaster to make the mold from which the duplicate will be cast.

CARS FOR MONTANA WHEAT

GREAT FALLS, Mont. (Special Correspondence).—More than 800 freight cars are being held on the Northern Montana division of the Milwaukee Railway, in north central Montana, in preparation for the moving of the 1926 wheat crop. The Great Northern, which carries the bulk of the wheat shipments from Montana, is likewise taking steps to have cars stored at every grain shipping point and it is promised there will be no congestion nor delays in the handling of the crop when it begins to move. Last year the Great Northern handled 140,000,000 bushels of grain over its system and as heavy a movement is expected by traffic heads this season.

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## England Pays Tribute to George Bernard Shaw

Press Warm in Its Praise of His Efforts to Break Down National Prejudices

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 26.—The dinner to George Bernard Shaw tonight has afforded an opportunity for remarkable tributes to this world celebrity. The Observer publishes a two-column leading article in which it says: "The truth is that though Shaw has been made up as Mephistopheles, he has been all through a stern moralist and a heroic idealist. A great deal of him is nonconformist melodrama as a severe, in purpose as exalted in fantasy. On every real problem of his age he has stimulated intellect and kept conscience awake. He has done as much as any writer alive to make woman a more equal and interesting companion of man."

"Enemy of Hypocrisy"

"Who has done more to break down national prejudices and mock blatant life out of jingoism, chauvinism, junkerism and the rest? If he guys Caesar and Shakespeare, he forces us to think of them humanly, and his honesty corrects more solemn falsehoods. Of course, he has been wrongheaded again and again and sometimes he has done his bit of harm with good, killing a pigeon when he meant to shoot at a crow."

"But as a memorable enemy of hypocrisy and humbug, and of the tyrannies and stupidities of political

complacency and every kind of spiritual platitudes, this great dramatic artist has been a scourging, cleansing force."

St. John Ervine, the dramatist, says of Shaw: "He is the great Protestant of our time, an individualist from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. If a Soviet republic is established in England in his time, the first person to be hanged for conspiring against it, will be Shaw."

Witty Lines on Shaw

The Times publishes eight witty and understanding lines on Shaw over the initials, "H. I. S.," which run:

"Speak of Methusalem no more: It is 'back to G. B. S.' What shall the future praise him for?"

The first seriousness? The flustering thought? The scene on scene

Portrayed by a master mind? All these: but most, that wit so keen.

Could flash from a heart so kind."

Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Prime Minister, toasts Shaw at tonight's dinner and strong endeavors have been made to have Shaw's reply radioed, but the Postmaster-General has refused permission because it "may be controversial."

PRESS SILENT ON BORAH STATEMENT

Ex-Editor Says Americans Free From Debt Blame

By Special Cable

LONDON, July 26.—The lively reply of William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the United States Senate, to Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Anglo-American war debts, so far has not been taken up by the press here.



## POLISH GOVERNMENT INVITES NEXT TEMPERANCE CONGRESS

Socialists to Promote Cause of Abstinence—Speaker Calls  
Graft Under Dry Laws Trifling When Compared  
With Saloon Days

By Special Cable

TARTU, Estonia, July 26.—An official invitation from the Polish Government to hold the next international congress against alcoholism in Warsaw has been received by Dr. R. Herold, secretary of the permanent committee of the congress. The Christian Science Monitor learns to-day. Tentative plans are also to hand from other quarters, but though the section committee would have liked, if possible, to hold its next meeting in Scotland, the Polish Government is first in the field with a definite invitation. It is therefore expected that the offer will be accepted and that the next congress will be held in Warsaw two years hence.

Saturday afternoon saw the congress split into several groups, all of which report satisfactory meetings. The Christian churches section, for the first time in the history of these gatherings, appointing a permanent committee to co-ordinate the activities of the various religious denominations. The members of this committee are: Bishop James Cannon Jr., America; Methodist, E. T. Richardson, America; Baptist, Bishop I. Kukk, Estonia; Lutheran, Metropolitan Alexander, Estonia; Greek Orthodox, Canon Hermann, Switzerland; Roman Catholic, and one member each to be nominated later from the Lutheran and the Reformed Evangelical churches, Germany. The choice of a secretary has not yet been made, but is expected to fall on Mr. Richardson.

### Socialists Take Action

The Socialists also have resolved to appoint a similar permanent committee to promote the cause of abstinence among Socialists and on Sunday they further decided to establish a central bureau in Berlin with the same end in view. This involves discontinuing the bureau already in existence in Vienna, which has not been very active of late years. The Secretary of the body will be Dr. H. Wegscheider, Berlin.

### Graft Then and Now

Among other things, the Saturday was a forceful speech by Bishop Cannon on the attitude of the free churches of America toward prohibition. Bishop Cannon declared: "With still very vivid memories of the old saloon days, the churches have struck a balance sheet and insist that the liquor traffic must continue to be regarded as criminal. In the old saloon days," he added, "the liquor traffic was thoroughly organized and practically dominated the political life of the towns, the cities, the states, and the Nation. The graft and corruption in connection with the prohibition law today concerning which so much clamor is raised by the opponents of the prohibition laws is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the graft and corruption which prevailed everywhere in the old saloon days. The removal of the liquor lobby from the halls of legislation throughout the country, with the natural result of a better quality of higher morals among the legislators themselves, is in itself alone a sufficiently beneficial result to justify the continuance of the prohibition policy. Not only was the saloon the center of political graft and corruption, but a rendezvous, a harboring place, a recruiting station for all kinds of vice."

### Nothing New in Conflict

Bishop Cannon then reminded his audience that faint-tenths of the old saloons were beer saloons, mostly controlled by local breweries, that they were absolutely lawless, obeying no restrictions because the brewers paid for police protection and could secure the dismissal of men who tried to enforce the law. "The lawlessness of the liquor traffic itself," he said, "compelled the adoption of a national prohibition law; and, let it be clearly understood, the present-day attitude of the opponents of prohibition is a lawless attitude. There is nothing new in this conflict with the liquor traffic and its devotees."

### Case of Swiss Peasant

"Teach the peasant to drink non-fermented cider," urged Dr. H. Müller of Grosshöchstetten, Switzerland, in a paper on Agriculture and Abstinence Reform read at the Congress. He declared that peasants usually knew that alcohol was not good for them, but did not know what to put in its place. The peasant was also suspicious of the temperance reformer because he did not realize that he himself was the chief gainer from the progress of the temperance cause. Temperance meant bigger sales of milk, of table grapes, vegetables, fruit and fruit juices.

The 10,000 daily customers of the non-alcoholic restaurants of the Zurich Women's Association, for example, employ the products of at least 52 large farms, not to mention considerable quantities of fruit, vegetables and fruit juices purchased

elsewhere. Far from realizing this, the peasant, by the skillful propaganda of the liquor trade, had been made to feel that the interests of liquor and agriculture were one and the same.

### Various Duties Imposed

At present many countries levy a higher duty on non-fermented wine than on fermented. Dr. Müller said. In Belgium, for example, the duties are 60 francs and 50 francs per hectoliter, respectively. Denmark taxes a bottle of grape juice 4 (Swiss) francs 50 centimes and the fermented product only 75 centimes. In Norway, the tax on non-fermented wines is double that on fermented. In Sweden, there is a wine and spirit monopoly, it is practically forbidden to import grape juice, whereas fermented wine pays only 0.30 crowns a liter. Poland recently lowered the duty on French wines by 5 percent out of consideration for France, but it prevents the importation of French non-fermented grape juice by imposing a duty of 26 francs a bottle.

### International Office Advocated

Dr. Müller therefore advocated the establishment of an international office, with the help of the anti-alcohol association, to "obtain facilities for importation which would benefit the importing country as well as the industry of non-fermented wines and ciders in the wine and cider countries."

With regard to the question of educating the agricultural population, Dr. Müller declared that the peasant "is a fanatic for liberty. Let us spare no efforts to prove to him that nothing hinders his forward march so much as drunkenness, and indeed the habits of drinking in all their forms." At the same time, the lecturer warned his audience against creating the impression that agricultural districts called for "special solicitude with regard to drinking habits."

### Agriculture and Abstinence

J. Hünerson of Estonia also dealt with the question of agriculture and abstinence, particularly from the point of view of the northern countries. He pointed out that in these countries the potato is considered the most important and profitable crop. At present it is largely used for making alcohol instead of for the alimentary starch requirements of the population—a mistake proceeding from a narrow economic point of view. It necessitates the importation of large quantities of starch-bearing cereals.

Mr. Hünerson advocated an in-

creased production of edible roots for cattle feeding which were in greater demand than potatoes, he said, and the conversion of some of the land into pasture so as to increase the output of milk products. He added that the potato is adapted for feeding to pigs and that potato-growing countries therefore possessed all the necessary conditions for a flourishing bacon industry.

## LIQUOR FLOWS IN COAST PROVINCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Government and placed in private hands. Government control of liquor had worn itself out in four years.

### Attorney-General's Views

Many members of the Legislature were not deceived by the arguments in favor of beer, realizing that the opening of beer bars would not be the end of the movement toward open saloon conditions. A. M. Manson, the Attorney-General who administers the liquor law and who used to favor beer sale by the glass did not hesitate to retract this opinion and bitterly oppose even his own colleagues in the Cabinet who supported the beer campaign.

Even some wet members realized the danger of opening up the beer question. Speaking in the Legislature, Col. Cyrus Peck, admitting that he was himself a drinking man, declared: "I'm against beer because it just means the return of the bar. I've two boys growing up in this country and I'm going to vote for the boy."

When the Legislature met last fall the liquor board's annual report showed 100 private beer licenses in effect. Today there are 243 licenses and more are being issued all the time. In Vancouver alone, where the Legislature understood about a score of licenses would be issued, there are now 63. While the Assembly was assured time and time again that only well-established hotels would receive these privileges, licenses have been issued to road houses and scores of other establishments which are hotels in name only.

### Extending Beer Bar

At this time the Province is in the process of extending the beer bar into dry areas. Up to a short time ago the Government refused to open bars in any part of an electoral riding which voted dry in 1924, but now it has issued licenses in the cities of Port Moody and Port Coquitlam in the dry riding of Dewdney—a complete surrender to the wets after it had been understood that this step would not be taken. Now preparations are being made for new pleb-

scites on the beer question in several dry ridings to give the wets another chance to succeed where they failed two years ago.

The United Church of Canada in Vancouver recently went to much trouble to find out exactly how much the beer bars are patronized and by whom. On the night of April 9 last picketing parties of two men each were placed outside 54 bars and they reported that in one hour 2396 men and 284 women had entered these establishments. A week later check was kept on five bars and 766 men and 143 women were seen to enter them in an hour. Many of the women were young and seemed to come from adjacent dance halls, reported the Rev. Dr. S. H. Smith of the Vancouver East Presbytery of the United Church.

The Presbytery passed a resolution calling upon all churches to support a campaign in favor of prohibition. The beer bar was called a "menace to moral life."

### Selling Beer to Minors

The sale of beer to minors is another evil which the old bar did not engender but which has sprung up under "moderation." Recently the liquor board suspended the licenses of three Vancouver beer bars because they had sold beer to minors. The proprietors pleaded that they were unaware of the age of their patrons and their licenses were promptly restored—and this in spite of the frequent warnings of the board and the Government that the least violation of the law would bring instant and permanent cancellation of the license involved.

In explaining the restoration of these licenses liquor board heads said the proprietors found it difficult to know whether boys or girls were over 21 years old or not—and thus admitted the impossibility of preventing the sale of intoxicants to minors. The beer bar has not stopped drunkenness, but on the other hand has encouraged drinking among young people who otherwise would not come into contact with liquor. Nor has the beer bar prevented bootlegging as its sponsors said it would. This promise, indeed, was the sole argument used for the establishment of these resorts.

The beer bar having failed utterly in its purpose of abolishing bootlegging, wets are now demanding still lower laws to prevent illegal sales. As always, their remedy is more liquor. The next move, which was mooted in the Legislature last fall, is expected to be a demand for the sale of wine as well as beer in the licensed premises.

MATTAGAMI PULP & PAPER  
TORONTO, July 26.—Total assets of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., will be sold Oct. 11 under court order. Minority interests are contesting the date of the sale and their case will be heard Sept. 16.

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## POINCARÉ BARS EXTERNAL LOAN

Government Opposes Artificial Stabilization—France  
Hospitable to Strangers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 26.—France remains hospitable to strangers. Isolated incidents without particular importance have been reported and magnified within recent days, which may produce the impression that a great wave of xenophobia is sweeping the country. Certainly, exceptional circumstances have irritated individual Parisians, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds in authoritative circles complete condemnation of the hostile attitude toward tourists, while the press unanimously deprecates the incidents.

"It is one of the chief glories of France," declares a responsible Frenchman, "to be the magnet which draws the inhabitants of all countries. Their sojourn is profitable to them in many ways, and unquestionably to France. The politeness of the French people is proverbial and they courteously ignore the most curious discrepancies and the most striking anomalies. This pleasant behavior will long continue, and casual episodes should not be given a significance they do not possess."

### Complaints Not Lodged

Inquiry at the American Embassy indicates that complaints have not been lodged. No official steps are likely to be taken. What has happened is merely a number of harmless verbal assaults on the occupants of huge tourist cars, reminding them that if they find Paris cheap it is dear for the French, that if the franc has fallen it is partly due to the policy of the Allies. It is unfortunate that innocent British.

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mercial activities will be imposed, that capital will begin to return with a revival of confidence.

A complete readjustment of existing taxation, further indirect taxation and an accelerated collection are adumbrated. Severe economy will be practiced, and whatever can be done without recourse to unconstitutional methods will be accomplished quickly.

The outlook continues to improve and in tomorrow's debate, M. Poincaré should secure a large majority.

## ENGINEERS 'DRESS UP' TO MATCH CABS IN SUBURBAN SERVICE

Chicago Men Welcome the  
Change From Steam to  
Electric Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 26.—With shining new electric cabs to replace their old tea-kettle steam engines, veteran engineers of the Illinois Central suburban lines are dressing up for the newly electrified service. Smart caps of snow-white duck have been adopted by them as the approved style of headgear. Overalls of trim blue and white striped material, and shirts of forget-me-not blue complete the uniform of the electrical engineer.

"We have a great demand for the new caps and overalls," said Abner Bernard, superintendent of passenger service, "and the Illinois Central suburban lines are dressing up for the newly electrified service. Smart caps of snow-white duck have been adopted by them as the approved style of headgear. Overalls of trim blue and white striped material, and shirts of forget-me-not blue complete the uniform of the electrical engineer."

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## SIKH COMMUNAL SCHOOL OPPOSED

Governor of Punjab Points  
to Disadvantages of Such  
Institutions in India

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, is opposed to the establishment of a separate University for the Sikh community. He would, he said, have welcomed a scheme for a University at Amritsar (the stronghold of the Sikhs)—with-out any communal qualification. He had sufficient confidence in the Sikh character to believe that it could hold its own without a university.

"I believe," Sir Malcolm Hailey concluded, "that the best results are attained in education by association and by the competition of different types of mind and culture, and that India will be best served by best advanced by minds educated in open institutions."

Mahomed Yakub, member of the Legislative Assembly, recently presiding over the United Provinces Council, urged that Hindu students should be encouraged to join Muhammadan institutions, and Muhammadans should be encouraged to join Hindu schools.

The practical difficulty in the way of this recommendation, as the Indian Daily Mail points out, is that an institution devoted to a single religious persuasion, Mr. Yakub also recommends that boarding houses for Hindus and Muhammadans should be established at the Aligarh Muslim and Benares Hindu Universities respectively.

Eminent educationists in India are of the opinion that backward classes among Muhammadans as well as Hindus can be encouraged to come up to the level of advanced communities more effectively by means of scholarships and other facilities than by undertaking the construction of costly and exclusive educational centers.

## SUGAR CROP OF HAWAII MORE THAN 500,000 TONS

HONOLULU (AP)—Hawaii's 1926 sugar season is nearly ended. The largest plantations late in June had manufactured 500,000 tons of raw sugar and shipped 453,995 tons overseas. Hawaii's valuation for taxation purposes of 43 leading sugar plantations has been increased approximately \$16,076,000 over last year. Their total valuation is 109,593,450.

AMERICANS VISIT HOLLAND  
By Special Cable

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Four hundred American clergymen, members of the world's Christian Endeavor convention, are visiting here today, after having landed yesterday at the Hook of Holland and seen the Hague, Peace Palace and other sights.

APARTMENT FOR RENT  
In the Cumberland Apartment, 1322 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., overlooking Circle, a most attractive five-room and bath apartment, in excellent condition, within easy walking distance of Washington's Financial and Shopping districts. Rent reasonable to desirable tenants. Apply to MANAGER on premises.

Ladies' Buckram and Wire Hat Frames  
Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers  
Removers of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats  
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop  
308-11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Specialized service in all departments of office outfitting.  
MINNIX  
SAFES  
CABINETS  
712 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NOW ON!  
Bi-yearly Clearance Sale now in progress affords the wise buyer excellent opportunity to outfit his entire wardrobe at greatly reduced prices. Stop in the store today and make your selections.  
Helm-Bloch  
Clothes  
SIDNEY WEST (Incorporated)  
14th and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Handbags  
for Every Summer Costume  
The Vogue of the moment combined with Becker quality.  
BECKERS  
LEATHER GOODS COMPANY  
1314-16 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Famous "Parbroad" Imported  
Broadcloth Shirts—\$3.50  
THESE fine white imported English broadcloth shirts are registered under our own trademarked name and their quality, like their name, cannot be surpassed. In all sizes and sleeve lengths—with one collar to match.  
Anchor Brand Co.  
The Avenue at Ninth Washington, D. C.

ARRIVING EVERY DAY—  
New Fur Coats  
For the Advance Sale of Furs Which Begins  
Monday, August 2nd  
LANSBURGH & BRO.  
7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

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ARRIVING EVERY



**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE**  
 Nelsvia E. Ritchie, C. S., will lecture at Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, July 26, 7 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WMCA, New York City, will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.



## PUSHCART MEN MAY BE BANNED IN DOCK SQUARE

Police and Street Commission Working Out Traffic Plan for New Market

Important traffic regulations for Faneuil Hall and Dock Squares are under consideration by the Boston Board of Street Commissioners—Thomas J. Hurley, chairman, John O'Callaghan and Charles T. Harding—along with officials of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange and Capt. Percy S. Skillings of division 2, of the Boston Police Department. That the bulk of the pushcart traffic and temporary curb fruit sale stands will be forbidden to use Dock Square when the final work of razing the so-called "island buildings" has been completed and the wide and open square restored by smooth paving, is said to be the purpose of the authorities.

Several conferences of the street commissioners, the Fruit and Produce Exchange and the representatives of the police department, have been held when the question of clearing Dock Square of the temporary fruit and vegetable vendors was discussed at length.

### Work in Co-operation

The street commissioners and the Boston police in co-operation have accomplished much in clearing the situation in the market district so far as the streets surrounding the Quincy Market and the greater part of Faneuil Hall Square is concerned. South and North Market Streets are now kept quite clear and the market trucks and heavy wholesale provision and dairy product trucks are able to get around with much greater ease than formerly.

"It is too early to discuss the plans of the street commission or the police at this time to discuss the changes which we will have to inaugurate at Dock Square," said Mr. Hurley. "Captain Skillings and Alton E. Briggs, executive secretary of the fruit exchange, are going over conditions and devising plans and methods whereby the situation there will be materially bettered."

"The fruit and produce exchange officials have promised to help the board to arrange plans which will be approved by the police as well as the street commission. We are to furnish them with official maps of the two squares as they will be affected when the improvements are completed."

### "Isles of Safety"

"One problem of the street commission is arranging for 'islands of safety' in Dock Square for the accommodation of the thousands of people who flock to and from the markets around Dock Square from Washington Street. When the cleared square is finally thrown open to traffic some central areas will have to be established by the street commission for the protection of the public by the police department. It is too early just now to say where these safety zones will be established and how traffic will be deflected by them. Further consultations are to take place and any plans resulting may have to be changed materially after traffic begins to flow."

The street commissioners and the police realize thoroughly their duty to the shoppers in the market sections, and while they must keep the streets and squares open to traffic, some provision must be made at the same time to afford facilities for buying and selling under easiest and best conditions by the public. One thing appears to be evident from the conferences which have been held so far, and that is that the commission and the police propose to exercise greater control over the operations of traveling and temporary vegetable and fruit vendors than has been the case in that part of the city.

## HENRY FORD'S ROADS VALUED AT \$11,826,300

Interstate Commerce Commission Announces Its Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The final valuation of Henry Ford's two railroads—the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton and the Toledo & Detroit—has been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Determined on investigations which culminated on June 30, 1915, and worked out on the basis of which cost of reproduction less depreciation was the main factor, their total value was given as \$11,826,300. The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, the larger of the two, owns slightly more than 38 miles of track. The Toledo & Detroit owns only 22 miles, and is used only for carrying freight between Dundee, Mich., and Toledo, O. It is in reality leased to the larger road, says the report.

## EAST BOSTON SCHOOL CONTRACT AWARDED

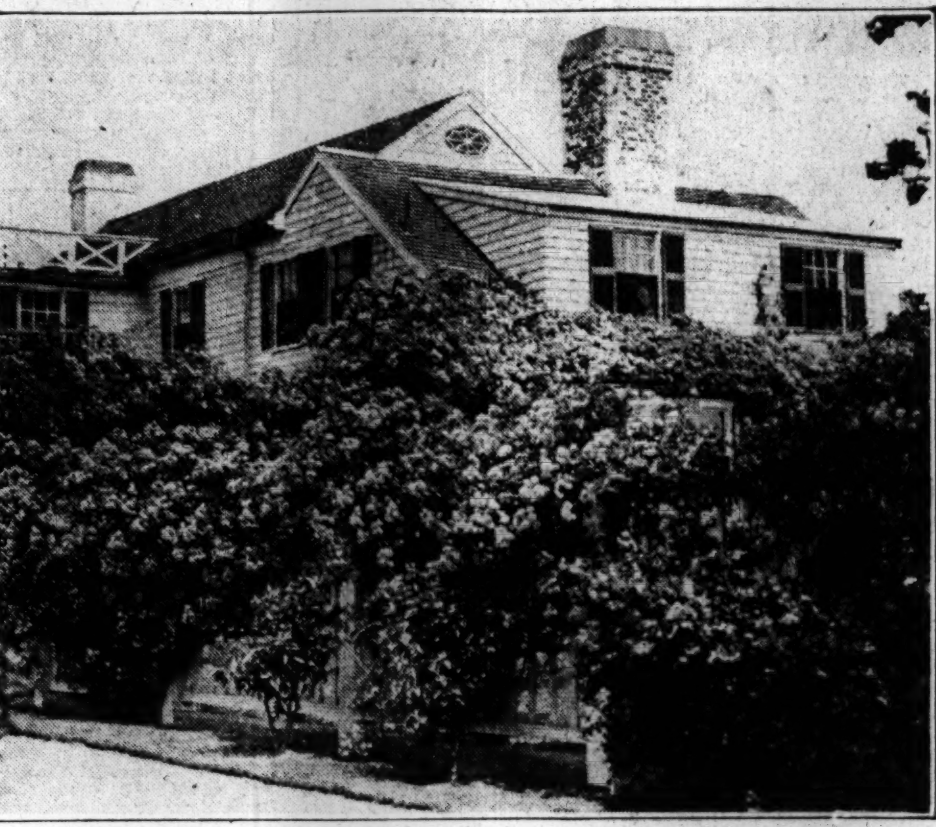
Mayor Nichols approved a contract for \$43,481 to the M. S. Kellier Company for building a large additional unit to the East Boston High School. The Mayor awarded the contract to the Kellier firm upon the advice of the Schoolhouse Commission despite the fact that John P. Curley, a contractor, had bid \$34,015 for the work.

"The schoolhouse commission believed that the Kellier firm could carry the work to completion in the shorter time," said Mr. Nichols, "hence I awarded the contract to that firm."

## M. A. C. APPOINTS W. A. MUNSON

Willard A. Munson, for the past six years director of the division of markets in the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, has been appointed to accept a position with the Massachusetts Agricultural College as director of extension of markets. At Amherst Mr. Munson will succeed John D. Willard who has accepted a position on the staff of Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Michigan Agricultural College. It is expected that Mr. Munson's successor will be appointed within a few days.

## Flowers Make an Effective Screen for This Summer Home



Billows of Roses at the Hawley Estate, North Scituate, Which Attract Many Admirers.

## TABLET HONORS HORATIO PARKER

Festival Program by 200  
Voices Will Be Given  
at Newtonville

A bronze tablet marking the birthplace of Dr. Horatio Parker at Auburn and signaling his contribution to American music was unveiled this afternoon in exercises, held by the American Institute of Normal Methods. This institute, which is the summer school at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, will also honor Dr. Parker with the singing of his "Hymn Novissima" as a festival program by a chorus of 200 voices at the Central Congregational Church in Newtonville at 8 o'clock this evening.

The tablet honoring the Massachusetts musician was unveiled by Mrs. Parker after ceremonies which included the singing of Dr. Parker's "I Remember." Addresses were delivered by Charles E. Griffith, of the institute staff, and Edward Bailey Birge, formerly a pupil of Dr. Parker and later a collaborator with him in editorial work.

The house where Dr. Parker was born is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lane, of Williston Road, Auburndale. The tablet placed there to honor Dr. Parker was the work of an "scholar, teacher, composer and friend" and is dedicated by the American Institute of Normal Methods.

In the singing of the "Hymn Novissima" this evening, the soloists will include Miss Grace G. Pierce, soprano, of Arlington; Mrs. N. W. Shaw, contralto, of Plymouth; Frank Jetter, tenor, and H. D. Newcombe, both of Boston. The chorus has been trained and will be directed by Emil Mollenhauer, director of the Handel and Haydn Society and of the Apollo Club of Boston. This program will be open to the public.

Graduation exercises of the institute will be held tomorrow evening at Bragdon Hall, Lasell Seminary, at which diplomas will be presented to 41 students now prepared to teach public school music. The presentation will be made by Mr. Birge, who is now head of the public school music department of Indiana University. The chorus and orchestra will be directed by Frank Findley of the New England Conservatory of Music.

## Roses Serve Utility Purpose as Well as for Beautification

Summer Estate of George Hawley, North Scituate, Is  
Glowing Example of What Can Be Done in Rose  
Culture for Practical Devices

NORTH SCITUATE, Mass., July 26 (Special).—Roses, used not only for a variety of decorative effects, but to serve as screens for buildings which add nothing to the composite picture of a summer estate, have achieved the unusual and comprehensive effect under the planning of George Hawley at his grounds on the Beach Boulevard.

Mr. Hawley started to work in roses without too formal a plan. His house is enclosed in picket fences and the unusual and comprehensive effect under the planning of George Hawley at his grounds on the Beach Boulevard.

Beyond the fence dividing the Hawley estate from the estate of the next tenant there were buildings which would secure an additional measure of privacy for residents on both sides of the fence by the use of screens of roses. A garage could be transformed into a mere indistinct outline of silver shingles by the adroit playing of bushes which, when they had their growth, would provide an almost solid screen to mask the practicalities. Flag stones, embedded in sods in wandering little pathways through the garden areas seem to have taken on some extraneous charm from the proximity of so many groupings of climbing roses. Thus has Mr. Hawley used a simple medium and, without overshadowing it with too much formalized treatment, made of his beautiful roses not only an uncommonly effective pictorial use but a decorative screen to the necessary practical items of out-buildings.

This instance serves as an interesting and instructive example of what may be accomplished with climbing roses. Such estates have always a few points which are best blurred from view and what better means of blurring them than the training of summer roses over them? For after the flowers have strewn the ground beneath with their showers of rose and red and white petals and the stems hold nothing but bronze knobs there are still the tangled leaves to make living curtains of green. Happily the leaves will retain their gloss long after the flowers have disappeared to cast their shadows of another summer's beauty on the declining weeks of this.

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## Archway of Roses Used Between House and Garage



## REPORT GASTON TO ENTER RACE

Democratic Leader to Seek  
Governorship, Political  
Observers Predict

Persistent reports that, after two refusals, Col. William A. Gaston would change his plan, and be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this year were widespread in political centers today.

Nomination papers must be filed in the Secretary of State's office by Aug. 10, and while the Republican slate is definitely made up, and with one or two contests, will continue the same in the November election, the Democratic ticket is still unorganized. For months, observers have been saying that 1926 holds a golden political opportunity for Massachusetts Democrats, yet thus far little has been done in obtaining an effective ticket.

Time Nears for Decision  
Leaders in the party are becoming aroused to the necessity of action in the face of the rapidly approaching date when the slate must be complete, and this accounts largely for the reports today that Colonel Gaston has decided to run.

For several weeks, leaders have been urging Colonel Gaston to become a candidate, but he has twice let it be known that he did not care to run. Nevertheless, pressure is being strongly brought to bear, for many believe him to be the strongest possible candidate against Governor Fuller.

The announcement on Saturday last that Joseph W. Ely of Westfield had been assured of no material opposition and would become a candidate for Governor is discounted by many, and predictions that Colonel Gaston's name would yet appear on the ballot are general.

Building Party Slate  
The necessity of immediate action is recognized by Democratic leaders, for it will be necessary for them to build a slate around the individual who runs for Governor, and time grows short.

Meanwhile, the Republican strategists who have been conducting a harmonious and definite campaign for months are smiling quietly, and continue to mend their fences. The more evidence of Democratic disunion, the better, they feel. Whoever the Democratic candidate may be, they are confident that Governor Fuller's hold on the people will do much.

## Boy Wins on Bicycle at "Kids Carnival"

Herbert Rowe, West Springfield, Riding Along Narrow Plank, Wins Championship

SPRINGFIELD, July 26 (Special).—Herbert Rowe, 14-year-old West Springfield boy, won the world's championship in riding a bicycle along a narrow plank with a record of 32 consecutive times and 110 feet in Riverside Park Saturday night.

The plank was 150 feet long and 5 inches wide. Master Rowe broke the previous record of 51 times and 141 feet made by the former champion, Royd Meyers of Winston-Salem, N. C. About 800 boys and girls took part in the series of bicycle and "scooter" races conducted at the park during a "Kids' Carnival" week.

## BOSTON NOVELIST WINS \$2500 PRIZE

Paul Kimball's 'Mrs. Merivale' Adjudged Best in 6700

Paul Kimball of 378 Riverway, Boston, has been awarded a prize of \$2500 for a novel, "Mrs. Merivale," submitted by him in a contest sponsored by Edward J. Clode, New York publisher, according to a news dispatch received here last night. The novel was adjudged best among a field of 6700 competitors, the judges being Grant Overton, fiction editor of Collier's Weekly; Harry Hansen, literary critic of the New York World, and Mr. Clode.

Mr. Kimball is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kimball of Cohasset and is a graduate of Princeton University, having received the B. A. Degree there in 1910 and the M. A. Degree in 1911. He has taught in the Country Day School in Newton and at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., and did graduate work at Harvard in 1915-16.

"Mrs. Merivale" the novel for which he received the prize, will be published in August.

## STEAMER CELTIC ARRIVES

The White Star Line steamer Celtic arrived at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Liverpool and Queenstown. After debarking passengers, the Celtic proceeded to New York.

## Story-Telling Course Helps Children to Understand Art

Acquaintance With Lives of Great Artists Obtained in  
Museum Classes Arouses Interest in Pictures—  
Youngsters Brought From Playgrounds

One hundred and fifty children a day are to hear about famous artists and see examples of their work at the Museum of Fine Arts throughout the summer. The annual summer story-telling course has been started and boys and girls from school and library districts of the city and suburban cities and towns will be brought to the museum day after day for the next seven weeks and plotted through the great galleries, after a short story-telling period conducted in the lecture hall, when a member of the staff arouses the children's interest with graphic description—supplemented by fine lantern slides—of some great artist's life and work.

The custom of inviting the children of Greater Boston to the Museum of Fine Arts was started 15 years ago through the interest of Theodore N. Vail. The program was carried on by other friends of the museum. One summer it was discontinued, but there were so many who desired it, that it was taken up again.

The course, which is not "scholastic," as distinguished from the courses given during the winter for children from the schools, is arranged by the museum department of instruction, under the direction of Miss Margaret L. Wheeler.

Two story-tellers, Mrs. Mary W. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret W. Powers, take the children in charge and tell them about the great artists and their works. After the story telling, the children are divided into groups of 12 or 15 and guided about the museum by young women, chiefly young graduates of colleges or primary teaching schools.

Last year more than 7500 children attended during the seven weeks. About 150 a day are expected this summer, every weekday, including Saturdays, two and three groups each morning and afternoon.

They come from playgrounds, libraries and settlement houses, which serve as rendezvous for the children gathered from the neighborhood. The museum furnishes the transportation and sends a representative to conduct them to the building and return with them.

As the children leave the museum each day, they are given a card bearing reproductions of the works of the artists whose stories they have heard that day.

## 'PLATFORM MEN' ASK MORE PAY

(Continued from Page 1)

ployees' request for 74 cents an hour, the company wishes a reduction of 5 cents from the present basic rate of 61 cents.

The union opened 10 questions for the arbitration board to decide, while the company has 11 suggestions. Mr. Vahey opened the hearings, and outlined the union's position. He presented 10 questions. In the first, the employees ask for a 13-cent increase per hour, while the company wishes a 5-cent decrease for all. The second question deals with overtime of one-man cars, for whom the employees ask 10 cents an hour more than other employees, while the company wishes the present rate continued. The next six questions concern changes in hours of labor and payment for overtime. The employees desire that the working day be reduced from the present nine hours' work in 11 hours to eight hours in 10 hours. At present trainmen receive about 1 1/4 times for overtime. They are asking time and a half. All of these changes are opposed by the company, which desires the present practice to remain in force.

Among the company's 11 suggestions there is one for reducing the price of meal tickets, and a proposal to pay the basic wage for traveling time rather than on an hourly basis at present. The road asks a reduction in the wages to 56 cents an hour and no change in the working hours.

Mr. Vahey outlined briefly the history of the railway and its arbitration hearings, stating that originally the road was composed of over 100 separate units, which were gradually merged into two: The Boston & Northern and the Old Colony. Then these two companies formed the Bay State Street Railway, which went into receivership in 1917, and out of which emerged the present Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. The road is operated by a board of public trustees, of which George B. Bullard is chairman.

Introduced One-Man Cars  
With the advent of the trustees in 1918 the road discontinued over 200 miles of cars operated by conductors. The one-man car, these economies resulted in a reduction of the number of employees from nearly 5000 to the 1700 now employed.

"Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway is now 56 per cent a day commerce car operated," he stated. "Although the employees have been organized for over 15 years it is an open shop and the company has the power to hire or fire whomsoever it chooses. Organization of the employees is purely for the purpose of collective bargaining and other benefits of the association."

"We do not intend to offer evidence here to show that the financial condition of the road should not interfere with payment of a living wage to its employees although we fully believe that it should not interfere with such wages. We believe that the road should pay a living wage that a family of a husband and wife with three children may live in health and comfort. We believe that it is pertinent to cite the fact that employees of Boston Elevated receive a basic wage of 72 1/2 cents an hour with a 10-cent differential for one-man car operators, and also that in Worcester and Springfield the men receive 85 cents an hour with an 8-cent differential; in New Bedford, \$1.24 an hour, and in Lowell 70 - a an hour."

Following Mr. Vahey, Arthur Sturgis, Washington, D. C., a statistician and economist, presented tables showing wage rates on the roads from 1913 to date. He showed similar statistics on the Boston Elevated road, indicating that through the entire period the latter line has averaged 63 cents per hour more.

## \$900,000,000 BORROWED FOR GERMAN PLANTS

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Since the Dawes Plan went into effect, German industries have borrowed more than \$900,000,000 from banks in America and Europe, with approximately half of the total being floated in the United States, the new being brought up again under the basis of estimates by German financial experts.

Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden were the other countries in which loans were placed.

## EXPLORERS' VESSELS REACH GREENLAND

WOLLASTON, Mass., July 26 (AP).—The schooners Bowditch and Sachem of the MacMillan-Field Museum Expedition, reached the southern coast of Greenland Friday.

"All well and happy," read a message from the explorer, received today by amateur station 12K here.

## TAX APPEALS BOARD TO SIT AT PORTLAND

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The Board of Tax Appeals will hold hearings for one week in Portland, Me., beginning next Monday. About 13 cases arising in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire will be considered.

## MISS BONFIELD IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—The accomplishment of joyful labor cheer, Miss Margaret Bonfield today made her reappearance in the House of Commons as the newly elected member from Wallasey. She is now the sixth woman in the House. Miss Bonfield, who served as a member from Northampton in 1922-24, was introduced by Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson. The new Labor member then took the oath and was assigned to her place in the Labor benches.

## WIDENING WORK OF PLAYGROUNDS

Mayor Nichols' Program  
Being Rapidly Advanced  
by Park Department

Following Mayor Nichols' instructions to the Park Department to advance organized sport on the city playgrounds and utilize them to the fullest extent, reports now indicate that in addition to the boys playing on teams representing different city playgrounds, 1500 more boys are now playing organized baseball.

The Park Department has arranged for all boys included in this league to join the Braves Knot Hole Gang League which was organized by the Community Service of Boston. A large number of boys were obtained by canvassing the neighborhoods in the vicinity of the city playgrounds and developing talents which would not otherwise come within the supervised area.

One hundred teams are now competing for the privilege of playing on Braves Field Aug. 11, the concluding date of the league for this season.

The work of the athletic instructors has resulted in a great success and more boys are coming under their supervision daily, with the result that the playgrounds are being used more than ever and the boys are being kept off the streets.

At the present time there are over 3500 boys making use of 11 of the largest city playgrounds for organized sport.

## PRESCHOOL MUSIC AIDS CHILD AND PARENT, DECLARES TEACHER

(Continued from Page 1)

of the program, there was a class of 20 responding joyously to the opportunity for sharing in the musical instruction of their children.

Need for Home Understanding  
"We need look back, I think, only upon our own days of childish music lessons to know that children would far rather go from their music teachers and their lessons back to a home where their music study is fully understood and where they receive explicit encouragement based on the actual finger exercises and rudimentary lessons in harmony, than to go into the parental vacuum which was our lot, when there was no home interest in our musical studies, no understanding and comradeship in the study."

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, has interested teaching groups, and particularly the parent-teachers' organization, in the work. The National Association for the Advancement of Music has endorsed the plan as practicable and through its secretary, C. M. Tremaine, has recorded the fact that the association is particularly interested in arranging courses for mothers which will aid them in training their children and impress upon them the importance of giving early thought to the musical development of children of preschool age.

"Musical Inheritance"  
"I am," continued Miss Cunningham, "in agreement with F. W. Archibald of the Framingham and Salem Normal School music departments, that one of the great purposes served by this pre-school instruction in music is to give to children the nearest thing to a musical inheritance they can have, and that the earlier such instruction is undertaken the closer we shall get to insuring a musical response that is almost instinctive."

"Provision is thus made for the child's experience, appreciation and expression, and all three are closely and logically correlated. Experience and appreciation through listening must come first, but should be followed closely by expression through bodily movement, the voice in singing and the hands in playing the piano."

Miss Cunningham said that already one group of teachers had been trained by her, and would thus be able to carry the work beyond the horizons of Lexington, and that the National Association for the Advancement of Music had received requests for practical aids in establishing such study from so far away as San Francisco. And in September new classes of Lexington women seeking this training to assist them in coming closer to the musical education of their children, will be formed.

NEW HAWAIIAN SERVICE  
Sailing from Boston to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland early in August of the American-Hawaiian Line steamer Dakotan, will mark the beginning of a regular four-day sailing schedule which will be maintained between this port and the Pacific coast. It was announced today from the local office of the line. The steamer Arisacan and Mexican will be added to the service which previously was operated on a schedule for a sailing every five days.

## Old Tavern Where Masons Met Now Becomes Fraternal Shrine

Abel Amsden Built Place After His Return From the  
Revolutionary War—Old Vermont Lodge Room  
Still Intact and Visited by Many

READING, Vt., July 26 (Special).—The Budd D. Hawkins house here, on the road between Felchville and Woodstock, in this neighborhood, which began to be a tourist magnet when President Coolidge took office, has become a shrine for Masons who come from all parts of the country to see the square and compass set in the wall of the large room on the second story when the local Masonic lodge was organized 110 years ago.

The house, known at that time as the Amsden Tavern, was built by Abel Amsden, grandfather of the present owner.

Abel Amsden came here in 1787 from Claremont, N. H., making a slow way across the wilderness by the clues of blazed trees. Abel Amsden immediately built a log cabin and, with his wife, Mary Fish, cleared an original farm of 50 acres. Amsden was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and natives round about have kept in remembrance the tradition that, after he had been paid off in continental currency, he spent \$70 for a dinner of corn bread and milk.

Amsden was a Mason and his contribution was the transforming of the room on the second floor of his tavern into a lodge room. Here, on Oct. 23, 1815, the Eastern Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was formed, with the charter granted by the Grand Lodge sitting at Windsor on Oct. 10 of that year. The first meeting was attended by nine potential members and seven visiting Masons. The lodge commenced its history without a number, but was later numbered, first 41, then 49. At one time it had 127 members. Its last session was held Jan. 9, 1835.

## RUSSELL WOOD NAMES CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Russell A. Wood, candidate for the Republican nomination for Registrar of Probate and Insolvency of Middlesex County, is organizing an executive committee for his campaign which will include representatives of each city and town in the county. His first step toward a primary organization was the formation of a campaign committee with Willard P. Lombard, former city solicitor of Everett, as chairman.

Mr. Wood has been active in Republican politics for years. He served in the Cambridge City Council and in the House of Representatives. For some time he was a member of the State Economy and Efficiency Commission.

The old tavern sign is preserved by the present occupant of the building. It is a weathered, oval board, some five feet high and three feet wide. The top is still marked with the 17 stars for 17 states in the Union and beneath is a carved American eagle. Below are the Masonic emblems, the square and compass and a brief note of explanation has also been affixed.

The house is in an excellent state of preservation, the changes that have been made having been confined to other rooms upstairs and down, than the Masonic Hall. The original plaster which was laid in the old fashion on the brick is still on the walls. The half dozen fireplaces, were designed in the days before gas and stoves were known and are excellent examples of the homely, comfortable usage of their period.



## POINTERS GIVEN CHICAGO ROADS

Study of New York Utilization of Space Over Tracks Is Made

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO—Aerial rights for building offices and hotels over space now used only for railroad tracks, can be developed in Chicago as profitably as in New York, declared Charles S. Eaton, a member of the City Council's Joint Subcommittee on Electrification of Railroads, in an interview. Mr. Eaton made a study of the New York Central's Park Avenue development when he visited New York as a member of the Terminals Committee of the City Council.

Municipal improvements, including the straightening of the Chicago River and opening of five wide streets, soon to be started, promise increase in value of railroad property which argues for development of aerial rights over tracks leading to the LaSalle Street station, Mr. Eaton said. He has presented this view in a plea for electrification during hearings held before the Joint Council Committee this week.

"There is no question that the railroad terminal built here will be an electric terminal," he said. Electrification of railroads, it is conceded by the Joint Subcommittee on

Electrification, must be first proved as good business policy for the railroads before they can be accomplished. It can be shown that by electrifying their lines within the city the railroads could cover their tracks and build upon them as profitably as the New York Central has done in New York, then the city's case is won. Mr. Eaton explained, saying further:

"We cannot force the railroads to build, but we can open streets for them and sell them the idea of developing the 44 acres which will be opened by straightening the river. It is true that this district is now developed in the cheapest way. But the Park Avenue district of New York was no better 25 years ago. We have a picture here reminding us. It shows the switching yards at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, near which now stand some of the finest hotels of New York City. Yet before the development of this area was begun, the New York railroad men were as skeptical about results as are the railroad men of Chicago. Now regard is as an unqualified success."

One Chicago railroad which has announced its intention of developing its aerial rights, the Illinois Central, has already changed its plans radically due to the rapid increase in property value resulting from municipal improvements, Mr. Eaton said.

L. P. Fritch, vice-president of the Rock Island Railroad, has declared, however, that full aerial rights could not be profitably used for 100 years, although he holds that some parts of the track area might be developed within 50 years.

## GROWING OHIO RIVER TRAFFIC CALLS FOR LARGER TERMINALS

Bureau of Navigation Reports 140 Vessels Under Construction—Cincinnati Building New Wharves—Pittsburgh Traffic Expands

CINCINNATI (Special Correspondence)—Though there is less flurry on the Ohio River today than there was 50 or 100 years ago, when this artery had a definite place in the transport of commerce and passengers, the swing back to the "Beautiful River" is evident in activities to provide terminal facilities and to enlarge the fleet of carriers.

The United States Bureau of Navigation reports that 140 vessels, including barges and towboats, of 56,556 gross tons, were under construction in recent weeks. Ground was recently broken in Cincinnati for the new river terminal.

Some idea of the great tonnage that is awaiting can be gained from figures, also from the government statistics. In the Pittsburgh district in 1925 commodities to the total of 15,737,015 were carried as against 10,866,638 tons in 1924, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. This represents chiefly coal, coke, steel, oil and gasoline. The last available figures from Ohio, 1924, shows the commerce of the Ohio and its tributaries to be 38,000,000 tons.

Canal Partly Finished

The canalization of the river from Pittsburgh to Louisville has been completed, and it now rests with the business interests and the general public to show justification for the expenditure of all of the millions of dollars which have been poured into the project since its inception nearly 50 years ago, the engineers point out. Congress has spent in the neighborhood of \$67,000,000 upon the project and the estimate for the entire work is within the range of \$85,000,000.

The cutting in of Dam 32, between Cincinnati and Louisville, this spring was the last of the giant interceptors needed for the system between Pittsburgh and Louisville. With this in operation, waves or a series of artificial water lifts to float the strings of tows from the headwaters are believed to be a thing of the past. So far the assurance of a permanent

stage of nine feet for the entire distance between the two cities has been successfully accomplished. Three months of the low-water period has gone by without a call for this assistance.

Low water has always been the bane of the river men. It was that more than competition, that has been the cause of the continued drop of water-borne freight on the Ohio River, according to steamboat men. This year, with freedom in action, the look-and-dam system will spell much toward increased programs for further carriers for the Ohio River.

Coal Traffic Active

The movement on coal on the Ohio has never flagged from the days when the first arks and barges brought down shipments from Pennsylvania and the Monongahela and later out of the Kanawha River. Movement of lime, cement, bricks and the like has been spasmodic, but it was about five years ago that the steel people realized that a great system of carriage that ranged from the Pittsburgh and Wheeling districts clear down to New Orleans was virtually untapped.

Steel Barges Used

The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation pioneered in this direction. Specially constructed steel barges were their first venture. So successful were these in operation, that after various voyages, with New Orleans and Memphis as a terminal, this fleet has been enlarged. Now other steel corporations at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Ironton and other river ports are maintaining their own lines of boats. Word from Ashland, Ky., is to the effect that a special study is being made by the American Rolling Mill Company with an eye to the establishment of a fleet, which for tonnage capacity will far outstrip all others.

With the completion of the great canalized stream from Pittsburgh to Cairo in sight—the nine-foot stage is expected to be completed by 1928—an old, yet new, problem has to be thrashed out by every industrial community in that long stretch. This is the question of terminals. In Cincinnati these were under discussion for nearly 10 years before there was an actual move made to create the interior canal, the river-borne freight with the railroads.

The new terminal will be at the foot of Harriet Street, on the river bank. The concrete foundations are being laid under supervision of the United States engineers. Two cranes of 10-ton lifting capacity and 100 feet radius, formerly in use at Florence, Ala., in the building of the Wilson dam, are to be installed. The river-rail terminal is financed by Cincinnati business men. They point out that steel from Pittsburgh, carrying a railroad freight charge of \$5.40 a ton, can be laid down in Cincinnati, water-borne, at half this charge, plus a 50-cent-a-ton transfer cost.

At Ashland, Ky., and at various other ports, movements of the same kind are under way, which will quicken as the canalized river proves its worth, engineers aver.



Long Beach, Calif.  
Special Correspondence  
LITTLE three-year-old Margaret and five-year-old Johnnie were playing on the doorsteps. A neighbor passing by gave Johnnie a stick of gum.

Johnnie looked at the gum for a long time, then he broke it in half. It was several seconds before he could decide which piece to give to the sister. At last he handed her the larger one.

When asked by the mother, who had been watching, why he gave little sister the larger piece, Johnnie replied, "Because the more you give the more you get."

Los Angeles, Calif.  
Special Correspondence  
THERE had been a heavy down-pour of rain all night and continuing through the morning, and as a result, many of the streets were under water. At one corner stood a group of women much perplexed as to how they would be able to cross.

Just then an automobile drove up to the curb and a young man invited them to get in, saying he would be glad to "ferry" them to the other side.

On arriving at the opposite side they thanked him for his courtesy and received the reply: "Oh, that is all right. I had some leisure this morning, so I thought I would spend it giving folks a lift and pulling out automobiles that got stuck."

Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Special Correspondence  
IN A small western city, a paving contractor from a large city has been paving many of the principal streets during the last three years. The tax imposed upon the property owners seemed somewhat like a burden but was accepted without complaint because of the vast improvement in the condition of the streets.

Very recently the treasurers of all the churches, regardless of denomination, were surprised to receive a check from the contractor refunding to them the profit he had made from the pavement bordering their property. Only one or two of his employees were aware that such a gift was made to the churches.

## BRAZIL TO ESTABLISH AIR MAIL SERVICE

RIO DE JANEIRO (Special Correspondence)—The Government of the state of Minas Geraes has invited public tenders for the establishment of an aerial service for passengers, mail, and merchandise between Belo Horizonte, the capital of the State, and the federal capital of Rio de Janeiro, a distance of 220 miles. The conditions of tender stipulate that the service shall provide one or two round trips a week and the State agrees to subsidize the undertaking on the basis of distance flown. The capacity of the machines employed must be sufficient for six passengers and 300 kilograms of mail or goods.

The state Government undertakes to provide suitable landing grounds along the route chosen for this service. This is the first time that a serious effort has been made to start a commercial air service in Brazil.

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## SCOTTISH CLANS SAIL FOR TOUR IN HOMELAND

Under leadership of Duncan MacInnes, royal chief of the Order of Scottish Clans about 1300 members of the organization sailed from Boston on the Cunarder Transylvania last night for the second annual pilgrimage of the organization to Scotland. The party plans to visit historic localities in the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland. They are to embark at Glasgow and go to Aberdeen and the Lowlands.

At the East Boston Cunard pier about 3000 persons gathered to bid the Boston contingent of the party

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going abroad. The Boston Caledonia Club Pipe Band furnished appropriate Scottish music for the occasion. A leader in the Boston party going abroad was Thomas Grieve, past chief of Clan Ramsay, president of the Kilwinning Club, a Scottish Masonic organization, and president of the Boston Soccer Club. With the Order of Scottish Clans were representatives of various Scottish women's auxiliaries.

## BEST YEAR EVER SHOWN TO BE 1925

American Efficiency Constantly Advancing, Says Commerce Department

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Industrial and commercial activity of the United States during the calendar year 1925 "reached the highest level ever attained in our history, not even excepting the years of abnormal war activity," says the Commerce Department year book, just made public.

"Nevertheless, apart from heavy speculation in the securities market," a summary of the book declares, "the year was not one of credit inflation or boom psychology." The great expansion, when considering the industrial and commercial business as a whole, was described as having "represented the continuance of conditions scarcely interrupted since the middle of 1922," and the basic reason given was the "increasing efficiency of industry and commerce."

Particularly characteristic of 1925 business, the book asserts, was its steadiness throughout the year, discussing manufacturing and mining. It says that the small loss in ground caused by a temporary recession in the summer of 1924 was more than recovered last year when manufacturing increased in volume 10 1/2 per cent and mining production increased 5 per cent over the preceding year.

"From a broad point of view," it continues, "the most impressive fact with regard to the recent history of American industry is its constantly advancing efficiency."

## WOMEN VOTERS BACK MOVE AGAINST WASTE

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—The National League of Women Voters stands behind the legislation that will lessen the degree of speculation, waste, and greed between the producer and the consumer, Mrs. Harris Baldwin, chairman of the committee on living costs of the league, said in an address before the political school of the league.

"It is time we take into account the tariff equivalent which our manufacturers add to their commodities to bring their prices up to those of similar imported articles," she said.

Declaring that electricity pays a part in the high cost of living, she stated that southern women should study the matter of Muscle Shoals, and said the league favored Government operation of the power and nitrate plants.

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## RUSSIAN BUYING POWER NEEDED

Deemed Essential to International Trade Recovery—Useful Exports Advised

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 26.—The consuming power of the Russian people, which has been partly cut off from the outside world since the revolution, is essential to the recovery of international trade and steps should be taken to make it available to world markets at its pre-war level. Dr. H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University and editor of the Journal of Commerce of New York, said at the first meeting of the reorganized Russian-American Chamber of Commerce held at the Bankers' Club here.

The meeting, presided over by Reeve Schley, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, represented, the chairman said, an effort to encourage trade between the United States and Russia, though without engaging in political activities.

Advices Useful Exports  
Dr. Willis' address was his first public statement of the opinions he formed in the course of his visit to Russia, from where he has just returned. He argued for a resumption of trade between the United States and Russia, though he cautioned his audience that the goods sold by Americans to Russians should in all cases represent articles of genuine usefulness that would aid the economic productivity of the country.

Dr. Willis cautioned prospective investors or traders with Russia to be circumspect and obtain all the information possible from reliable sources to assure themselves of the profitability of their investment. He said the Russian administrators have a big task and are liable to err in judgment, and it would be a service to them if American business men extending credit and selling goods would make sure of their economic necessity and productive results.

Favors Trade Bureau  
To this end, he said, an American bureau for obtaining reliable information in Russia would be advisable, and he commended the proposal of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce to establish a branch in Moscow.

"There is great prejudice and greater nonsense about in this country about Russia and Russian conditions," added Dr. Willis, both public knowledge and public opinion on the various important phases of Russian development.

"It is highly desirable that the situation should in some way be cleared up and that those who are directly interested in and in touch with Russia should do what they can to put the rest of the people into a reasonably informed state of mind on the subject."

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## Summer Time in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington  
THREE regional divisions of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will be merged into one, it is announced by Julius Klein, director of the bureau. The new division, which will take the place of the European, Far Eastern, and Latin American divisions of the bureau, will be in charge of Louis Demeraty, who was for so many years assistant director of foreign and domestic commerce. Clayton Lane, formerly acting chief of the European division, will be assistant.

Mr. Demeraty has just returned from a several-months trip in Europe, during which he visited the principal offices of the foreign service of the department, and developed plans for an extension of the functions of the regional divisions in Washington. The new division will prepare for publication weekly trade cables and monthly economic cables received from commercial attaches of the department located in foreign capitals.

The army is feeling the high cost of living. The makeup of the army ration remains unchanged, but the cost of each ration is about 5 cents more than it was, due to the increased cost of fresh vegetables, beef, bacon and flour. It will cost something over \$15,000,000 to feed the army this year, more than \$3,000,000 increase over last year, according to the estimates of the army quartermaster's department.

The "grand roll" of pensioners of the United States has been abolished. On this roll there have been carried the names of every man or woman who has drawn a pension from the United States. Efficiency looked in and said that the grand roll was not necessary, since there were ordinary records in the pension office to which employees who have had charge of the grand roll are now put to more practical work.

"And that one of the peculiarities of Arctic expeditions is that men's qualities and true natures soon show themselves. Where, in civilization, one may never learn to know one's neighbors in years of acquaintance, in the Arctic it is extremely difficult to cloak one's true nature even for a short time." Thus wrote Lieutenant-Commander Byrd to Corporal Charles L. Kessler of the Marine Corps.

"I shall not easily forget the splendid sportsmanship which prompted you to take a hand, along with the other fellows, in a hundred and one different jobs which were over and above the call of duty. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate it. . . . I, and all the members of the expedition, Kessler, are greatly indebted to you. You have proved an able assistant, a fine sport and a loyal teammate and by your work and spirit have merited the whole-hearted thanks of every member of this expedition."

A tribute that does not fail to come to the payer and the recipient.

Frederic A. Delano, a citizen of Washington who has just finished his work as chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on the Production of Opium in Persia, is being talked of as a successor to Frederick A. Fennell, who has finally resigned the request of the President as Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Delano who was born in Hong Kong and graduated from Harvard, has been active in affairs of a varied character. As a colonel in the motor transport corps he saw service in France and he has been active in railroad business.

The President is reported to be in no great haste about naming Mr. Fennell's successor. There is no lack of persons willing to accept the appointment, including several women. Precedent for naming a woman is found in that Miss Mabel Boardman served in that capacity.

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, is going to make his own investigation of the French debt settlement. This is not his sole reason for going to Europe, but as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Harrison feels that it may not be amiss for him to do a little sleuthing. Whatever he finds out will be shared with the American people. He is not one to keep things to himself and he will undoubtedly give oratorical effect to what he learns in Europe at the next session of the United States Senate.

Most of the statues in Washington are unnoticed by the crowds that pass them day by day. One of the different, the newest, except the Ericsson



Painting by J. Elliot Enneking Shown at Ogunquit.

## Ogunquit Art Center

Ogunquit, Me.  
Special Correspondence  
IN PERKIN'S COVE, where fishes and their shacks abounded in other days, there have sprung up in the last 26 years many studios along its shores.

Charles W. Woodbury, the pioneer of the place, is a marine artist who holds large classes in drawing and painting. He makes this town his home a part of each year.

The bold and rugged coast has given many artists good motives for pictures which may be seen on canvas in the winter exhibitions.

There is an artist in Perkin's Cove who comes from the Nutmeg State. He is full of vigor and wins as well as financially. This gave the director courage and he has enlarged the studio and expects to make it more spacious next year. In one of the galleries on the ground floor are hung many good sketches; these snappy little bits of nature serve much credit in making his studio into an attractive art gallery.

Nunzio Vayana is director of this project and he is not only an artist but a business man as well.

## Memorial Roses in Botanic Garden

White Flowers Have Glossy Petals Which Open Flat, Unlike Most Species

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK—The New York Botanical Garden is perfumed with the fragrance of the Memorial Rose, a white flower, not at all like a rose in appearance, with glossy petals that open flat. This sweet-scented rose is the parent of all climbing roses, yet it grows close to the ground, a humble bloom among the rare and beautiful varieties that attract attention at the Garden.

"The different seasons have their characteristic perfumes, as well as colors," Kenneth R. Boynton, head gardener explained. "Often, as now, one flower predominates in odor over all others."

The Garden has rarities from many lands, yet this lowly rose that seems to cling so timidly to the earth, is surpassing all other specimens in the fragrance which it shares so generously. Blooming almost unnoticed among more elaborate plants, it gives unstintingly of its lovely perfume, enriching the entire garden.

"Say It With Flowers"

Arthur Langhans  
FLORIST  
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION  
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

RUSSELL, ETHEREDGE & PRITCHARD  
Incorporated  
DRY GOODS  
We carry a complete line of Kinsley's Rubber Goods.  
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RICHARDSON-WAYLAND  
ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
106 Church Avenue S. W., Roanoke, Va.















6. A relation







# STOCK MARKET

## PRICE TREND IS IRREGULAR

Professional Operations Are Uppermost—Several Issues Moderately Higher

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Stock prices failed to follow a well-defined trend as trading was rushed today. Professional speculative operations continued to dominate the market, with scattered selling in the oil, coal and motor shares standing out in specialties.

Despite the slower pace of trading and the narrow price fluctuations, market buying advanced in the influence of the increasingly favorable professional activities and was switched to the constructive side after the initial selling had been absorbed.

**Public Interest Declining**—From Paris, the latest dispatches centered on the Poincaré cabinet were making progress in its attempt to avert financial disaster. The Poincaré cabinet, Baldwin, Woodworth and other representative stocks worked moderately higher but some of the Van Sweringen, General Electric and other stocks were further delayed for the Nickel Plate merger plan.

French francs rallied above 2½ cents, more than 60 points above their recent low record, but sterling opened a trifling lower.

Evidences of dwindling public interest was seen in the fact that the rate of turnover was the smallest in several weeks.

Commodities moved slowly forward throughout the forenoon, but most of the advances, ranging from 1 to 3 points, were recorded by minor specialties. Motor shares again headed upward.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

**Bond Prices Advance**—High price levels were established in today's bond market, as sizeable buying of domestic and foreign government securities, executed for representative foreign domestic railroad and industrial securities.

The apparent progress made by the new Poincaré government in straightening out the French financial difficulties was responsible for the greater buying interest in foreign bonds. French and moderate gains were recorded by Belgian, Czechoslovakian and Finnish government issues. Rhein-Elbe 7s made the best showing in the German group.

Trading interest in the railroad list, which were strengthened by the completion of plans for the first half of the year, was active. St. Paul refunding 4½s also were active at higher prices.

The trend of International Marine was less active. International Marine was less active in response to reports that negotiations for sale of the White Star Line might be completed. Central Leather 6s, American Sugar 6s and Anaconda Copper 7s encountered selling pressure.

## STEEL CONSUMPTION STEADILY GAINING

Producers May Have to Expand in Few Years

Figures recently published showing steel ingot production for the first half of 1926 as 24,560,537 gross tons, indicate that steel consumption is rapidly catching up with production, and indicate the possibility that within a few years steel producers may have to expand their plants to keep up with the country's growing demand.

As it is principally the existence of an overcapacity that has kept steel prices below the general average of commodities in recent years and prevented steel companies from their investment, such a development should prove highly profitable to steel stockholders.

Contractors adopted the practice of contracting only for steel actually needed. This brought about a closer tie into line with production, and has made it possible, as it never was before, to gauge with some accuracy the actual needs for steel of the country.

This hand-to-mouth buying policy has prevailed roughly for the last three years and the production figures for the first half of 1926 show that the States produced 35,811,127 tons of steel, or 70 per cent of present theoretical capacity.

In 1925 production increased to 44,740,735 tons, or 80 per cent of theoretical capacity, while in the first six months of 1926 production reached 24,560,537 tons, or a rate equal to 87 per cent of theoretical capacity.

Actual capacity is estimated at 28,000,000 tons, or 92 per cent of theoretical, it is plain that in the first half of this year the United States output was very close to the possible maximum.

## INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL BUSINESS INCREASES IN FIRST HALF YEAR

NEW YORK, July 26—The United States Industrial Alcohol in the first six months of 1926 has a larger business than in the first half of 1925. Earnings were considerably lower, but profits have been made every month this year.

Announced price for alcohol this month is 29 cents a gallon, a gain of one cent over the price of the first half of 1925, and fall and winter contracts, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, are made at 31 cents a gallon.

Despite fairly low prices for alcohol for fall and winter delivery, it is expected a large volume of antiseptic, disinfectant, and other industrial alcohol sales, will be done at higher prices. A conservative price schedule and a large volume of stocks at this time, and leave the field clear for better prices when winter demand sets in.

There is still a large volume of molasses in this country and Cuba. Distillers have been unable to dispose of their molasses, but little change has occurred.

Industrial alcohol's inventories of raw materials and finished goods were carried at \$5,512,926 at the close of 1925. Sharp drop in molasses prices resulted in a loss of \$1,500,000, but molasses are being sold at higher prices, and it is expected that by the end of this year, the condition by end of this year.

**FRENCH FRANC RECOVERING**—Paris, July 26 (AP)—The franc continued to recover from its recent low level, and the first official quotation of the franc was 136.50, or 46.40 on the pound, quoted at 38.92 to the dollar and 139.22 to the franc.

**GATINEAU POWER OFFERING**—A syndicate headed by the Chase Securities Corporation is offering today a new issue of \$12,000,000 of the Gatineau Power Company, a subsidiary of the Gatineau Power Company, at 90 per cent and accrued interest, to yield 6.00 per cent.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

## PREVAILING IN LEATHER MART

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last
100 Alameda	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
100 Alameda	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1926

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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24 1/2	Quincy	73	73	73	Hud &
45 1/2	Shatt Denn	124	124	124	Hud &
26 1/2	Shea	101	101	101	Humb
57 1/2	San Juan	15	15	15	Ill C
57 1/2	Torchille	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Ill C
27 1/2	United Verde Est	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Ill C
162 1/2					Ill C
36 1/2					Ill C
23 1/2					Ill C
1 1/2					Ill C

**PRESSED STEEL CAR**



**Lee, Higginson & Co.**

Investment Securities

Investment Securities  
Members of the  
New York, Boston & Chicago  
Stock Exchanges  
Foreign Trade Financing  
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Higginson & Co.  
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	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
do Se '53 B	98 3/4		97 1/2	- 1/4
do 4 1/4% S6 D	93		91 3/4	
nio River Rd				
Se '51 W I . . .	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	- 1/8
in Steel Se '41	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 1/2	
n-Arm Pet of				
'Cal Se '40	108 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	
n-OED Se '50; 102	102 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	- 1/8
P&L Se '53D	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	

nnok 0.5% '82 H 99%	98%	99%	-
nnok 0.5% '87 L 100%	100	100	+ %
to 54% '86 L 102%	102	100%	- %
to 54% Elec 68 '11.107%	107%	107%	- %
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to 54% '86 L 100%	100%	100%	- %
to 54% '86 L 102%	102%	102%	- %
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abd A L 68	94%	94%	95%

bu-bill 68	23.1106%	108	106	1/8
ev-bill 68	25			
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ev-bill 68	25	102	102 1/2	1/8
ev-bill 68	25	104	104	1/8
ev-bill 68	25	106	106	1/8
ev-bill 68	25	108	108	1/8
ev-bill 68	25	110	110	1/8
ev-bill 68	25	112	112	1/8
ev-bill 68	25	114	114	1/8
ev-bill 68	25	116	116	1/8
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ev-bill 68	25	242	242	

AT&Co 54	32 98	97 1/2	97 1/2		
FFS 1/2	50 1/2	102 1/2	102	- 1/2	
Osage 7 1/2	34 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	- 1/2	
an Oil 7 1/2	30 98	96 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2	
Hy 7 1/2	36 1 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2		
Rub 6 1/2	27 1/2	101	101		
o 6 1/2	28 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2		
o 6 1/2	29 1/2	102	102	+ 1/2	

# HARTFORD

# INSURANCE

# STOCKS

Anal

Compa

CONNING & COMPANY  
50 Lewis Street Hartford,

914	'39..	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	
914	'40..	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101	-1
S&R	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ %	'35.102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
b	M	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ %	'35.95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
yse	B	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ wt	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	
aPaW	G	'56.100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$		

FOREIGN BONDS

ser A 78 45	92 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/8
ser B 78 14	92 1/2	91 1/2	
ser C 42 45 w1	93 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/8
ser D 71 51	95 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1/8
ser E 66 29	98 1/2	98 1/2	
ser F 68 28	90 1/2	90 1/2	
ser G 67 57	90 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/8
ser H 74 47.100	99 1/2	99 1/2	

W 52.....	97 1/2	96 1/2	—
& W Lido.....	95	95	—
ant 54 1/2.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/4
ish 54 1/2.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	—
ish 55.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/4
7 48 1/2.....	93 1/2	92	— 1/4
E 6 1/2.....	88 1/2	87 1/2	83 1/2
C Co M 7 1/2.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	—

g El 7e '35	99 1/2	99 1/2	- 1/2
L D Midge			
T <sub>1</sub> aA'61 wt	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
Bk Pin7e'44	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
P U 7e'52:	88 1/2	88	
RyC A 6e'41	96 1/2	96	
pp.LtdF'29	97 1/2	97 1/2	- 1/2
derSdL'7e'46,	96 1/2	96	- 1/2

H. J. PANAMA, Inc.  
New York, June 19, 1950.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Willis 60 90	96	95	35%		C&I Loans.....	Boston New
Willis 60 102 1/2	102	102 1/2	38		Renewal rate .....	4 1/2 %
MD7A 41 99	98 1/2	98 1/2	100		Outside com'l paper ...	4 1/4 % 10
RK DenSO 70 101	100	100	100	-1	Year money .....	4 1/2 % 10
HMT's 56 w/ 92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	100		Customers' com'l loans.	4 1/2 % 4
eride 66 72B 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	95		Individ. col. loans	4 1/2 % 4
66 46 .....	96 1/2	95	96			
MD7AA 50 100	99 1/2	99 1/2				Today Pre

645 19	14 1/2	14	13	Bar silver in New York	63 1/2
645 19	14 1/2	14	13	Bar silver in London	29 1/2
645 19	14 1/2	14	13	Bar gold in London	84 10 1/2
645 19	14 1/2	14	13	Mexican dollars	43 1/2
Clearing House Figures					
			Boston New York		
Exchanges	100	93 1/2	\$2,000,000	\$447,000	

Cons A's .....	101%	101%	101%	101%
Cons B's .....	99	98	98	98
Cons C's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons D's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons E's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons F's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons G's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons H's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons I's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons J's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons K's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons L's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons M's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons N's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons O's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons P's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons Q's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons R's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons S's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons T's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons U's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons V's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons W's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons X's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons Y's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons Z's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AA's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AB's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AC's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AD's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AE's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AF's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AG's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AH's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AI's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AJ's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AK's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AL's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AM's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AN's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AO's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AP's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AQ's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AR's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AS's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AT's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AU's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AV's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AW's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AX's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AY's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons AZ's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BA's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BB's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BC's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BD's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BE's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BF's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BG's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BH's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BI's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BJ's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BK's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BL's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BM's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BN's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BO's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BP's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BQ's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BR's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BS's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BT's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BU's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BV's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BW's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BX's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BY's .....	101	101	101	101
Cons BZ's				

## PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Irving Fisher's wholesale price  
of 200 representative commodi-

80 days	.....	12
90 days	.....	12
4 months	.....	12
5 months	.....	12
6 months	.....	12

Non-eligible and private eligible  
ers in general  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent higher.

The relative purchasing power for the past several weeks, and with monthly average since 1926, the low of January, the peak prices in May, 1920, 1913 being taken as 100):

Index	Pur'g
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**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount as follows:

Atlanta .....	4%	Bucharest .....
Boston .....	4	Budapest .....
Chicago .....	4	London .....

July (peak of prices) .....	347	40.5	Cleveland .....	4	Helmsinger .....
January (low) .....	138	72.5	Kansas City .....	4	Lisbon .....
January average .....	149.3	65.0	Minneapolis .....	4	London .....
July average .....	169.2	62.8	Dallas .....	4	Madrid .....
January average .....	159.8	62.8	Philadelphia .....	4	Prague .....
July average .....	157.6	62.1	New York .....	3 1/2	Riga .....
July average .....	150.9	65.3	Richmond .....	4	Rome .....
July average .....	150.9	65.3	San Francisco .....	4	Sofia .....

10 average	152.5	65.7	St. Louis	4	Stockholm
7 average	152.2	65.8	Amsterdam	3 1/2	Swiss Bank
30 average	152.0	65.7	Athens	10	Tokyo
y. wk. ended July 9	150.2	66.4	Bombay	4	Vienna
y. wk. ended July 9	150.8	66.3	Calcutta	5	Warsaw
y. wk. ended July 16	150.2	66.6	Paris	8	Oslo
y. wk. ended July 23	149.0	67.1	Berlin	6	Brussels

1926		1925	
rev.....	\$1,262,286	\$1,111,283	
rev.....	334,718	344,715	
rev.....	1,713,208	1,638,957	

ing.....	160,93	155,106
op rev.....	10,070,267	10,039,544
hrs.....	414,756	544,600

LEHIGH VALLEY		
	1926	1925
.....	\$7,444,853	\$6,856,301
Inc.....	2,939,564	1,666,420

Cables .....	4,564	4,365
French france .....	3248	3244
Belgian france .....	3253	3244
Seris francs .....	1934	1935
Lire .....	3029	3028
Mark .....	3341	3336
Holland .....	4019	4018
P .....		

[illegible]

	1930	1935
Poland .....	13.20	13.53
Hungary .....	11.75	11.75
Yugoslavia .....	11.44	11.44
Finland .....	17.74	17.71
Czechoslovakia .....	29.43	29.32
Rumania .....	18.50	18.50
Shanghai (tael) .....	7.320	7.125
Hong Kong .....	44.974	44.62

revenues	\$1,748,174	\$1,864,974
expenses	1,488,321	1,479,633
income	214,443	325,944
income before taxes	31,691	140,543
income taxes		112,500

**PANTEL FRUIT COMPANY**

1 Fruit Company statement. In thousands.

**SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY**  
Springfield Street Railway reports to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for the six months to June 30 as follows:

	1926	1925
Operating revenue	\$2,000,000	\$1,900,000
Operating expenses	1,800,000	1,700,000
Operating income	200,000	200,000
Depreciation	100,000	100,000
Income taxes	50,000	50,000
Net income	50,000	50,000

Operating revenues	\$1,838,282	\$1,874,400
Operating expenses	1,394,878	1,322,000
Gross income	278,749	397,000
Net income	168,814	197,000
Dividends	82,094	82,000

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## SUPERPOWER EFFECT ON LABOR IS STUDIED

### Two-weeks Institute Held at Brookwood College

trical superpower, which will consider the significance of this new industrial development to organized labor, has just opened at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. Water power resources, coal supply, public versus private ownership, and technical developments in electrical power production will be studied.

The Institute is sponsored by the International Brotherhood of Elec-

Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, instructor in economics at the college, will be in charge of general discussions. Outside speakers will include George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Ne-

braska; Walter N. Polakow, consulting engineer; C. M. Ripley, publicity representative of the General Electric Company; Capt. J. K. Robinson, U. S. N., in charge of construction work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the Pennsylvania Power Commission, and James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of the New York State Department of Labor.

An institute on railroad labor problems will follow from Aug. 2 to 14, under the joint auspices of the Brookwood College and several railroad labor organizations.

## COLUMBIA GETS ITALIAN GIFT

Pictures and Books Presented University by King

and Government

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Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Announcement of gifts of valuable paintings and engravings was made by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and the Italian Government to the new Italian House now being built at Columbia University, was made with the publication of information received from Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States.

The King's gifts include representative works of two famous Italian artists, the "Cascata delle Marmore" by Bottoni, and the "Ultimo Reggìo" by Pettit. The Government, through the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction, has contributed 20 engravings, a recognition of this opportunity for encouraging in every possible way this worthy cultural enterprise."

A unique library, of which it is

said the only counterpart is in Venice, is being assembled for the house with the aid of Count Thacon de Revel. It will contain copies of all reports of all departments of the Italian Government, giving a complete panorama of the country's civilization from the time of its unification to the present. The library will include 15,000 volumes, and digests of the reports will be published by the house. Dr. Charles V. Paternò has contributed \$15,000 toward the project.

A volunteer committee of interior decorators is being formed by Capt. Eugene J. Orsenigo to devise the decorative scheme, according to an announcement from John J. Freschi, chairman of the national executive committee in charge of the raising of the \$1,000,000 endowment fund for the house. Period furniture, it was also announced, would be presented by Benito Mussolini, Premier.

word received from the Ambassador, will attend the dedication ceremony to be held in the autumn, which, at the instance of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, will coincide with the annual commemoration of St. Francis of Assisi.

Mr. Mussolini, on behalf of Dr. Butler, communicated with the committee arranging the seventh centennial commemoration in Italy, and the committee in accepting the offer responded with a gift of the two-volume life of St. Francis written by the Mayor of Assisi and arranged to

The corner stone of the House, according to present arrangements, will be laid on Aug. 5, with the co-operation of the Italian Ambassador, and in the fall a subscription dinner will be held, at which it is hoped to raise \$300,000 toward the endowment.

**WORLD-WIDE COLLEGE  
TEST PASSED BY 21,500**

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**From Panama to China Word  
of Success Will Go**

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*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK — Approximately 21,500 boys and girls who took the examinations of the college entrance examination board in June will shortly receive notification of the result of their examinations, according to Prof. Thomas Scott Flake of Columbia University, secretary to the board.

These examinations were held in 350 different centers. Professor Flake said, located in London, Paris, Geneva, Peking, Shanghai, Honolulu, Cebu, Yonkers and many other places.

Approximately two-thirds of the successful candidates were scheduled for entrance at the seven largest colleges for men and women in the United States. Professor Fiske said, about 7500 being listed for Harvard, Princeton and Yale, and 6000 for Wellesley, Smith, Vassar

**H**AVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.



## GENERATORS ON TRAINS SHOULD BE ISOLATED

Individual Car Units Cause Excessive Radio Interference

This is the last of three articles by the British radio writer, J. F. Pluge, describing the use of radio on moving trains while traveling in Europe. It is a question whether satisfactory results could be achieved under such conditions, as the cars are all steel, which acts as a shield to the radio waves. Some method probably would have to be devised whereby a small outside antenna could be installed.

On the German trains between Berlin and Cologne I found reception to be exceedingly good and no kind of interference was noticeable at all. On the German trains dynamos are not placed under each coach, and as electrical generating interference fortunately only shows its activity within certain spheres, a great number of compartments are spared. This means that reception is as good when the train is in motion as when it is stationary.

In designing the new rolling stock referred to, railway companies will have to bear this fact in mind and arrange the whole of the electrical lighting system at one end of the train only, either on the level, engine or installed in the guards' van.

Many interesting features arrest one's attention when listening in on trains. The signal strength is by no means constant. When actually traveling in the open, the level, reception is more or less normal. Embankments, however, cuttings, level crossings, under bridges, tunnels, stations, all have their particular bearing on quality of reception and signal strength. In Switzerland and Germany, while passing under power transmission cables, the most unpleasant disturbances are created. They only last for seconds, however, but are very sudden, occurring without warning.

When passing under a bridge, or through a station at good speed, one notices that the signal strength diminishes considerably and sometimes vanishes altogether for a few seconds. The position of the vanishing point is interesting. This vanishing point does not occur just under the bridge or just in the station, but it occurs some distance beyond the bridge or beyond the station. It appears as if the bridge casts a kind of wireless shadow beyond it and on passing through that shadow, the signal strength vanishes as stated. Again when passing through tunnels, the signal strength diminishes very rapidly and while the train is actually negotiating the tunnel signals disappear entirely, only to revive immediately on emerging from the tunnel. These points are all the more interesting, in that they are often inexplicable, subject to exceptions.

A considerable amount of interest among passengers and railway level has always been evinced whenever I traveled with my receiving set, and the latter has been a source of curiosity and often admiration to a great number of passengers as they passed up and down the corridor and as the guards came for tickets and the custom officials for luggage. I received on all occasions many visitors in the compartments I occupied who asked permission to listen, and among them were several who had never listened to wireless before. Their faces were animated to me during the experience. To me it seemed that they had chosen a rather extraordinary time to listen in for the first time in their lives.

Whether it is desirable to obtain reception in daylight or reception at night is always an important factor for consideration and I found when dealing with wireless on board trains, that the wavelength adopted by any particular station had a greater bearing in this direction than when receiving under stationary conditions. Whether the wave worked was a short or long wave, was in itself a bearing on the purity of reception and the diminution of interference. I made some particularly interesting observations with regard to the interference of wavelengths.

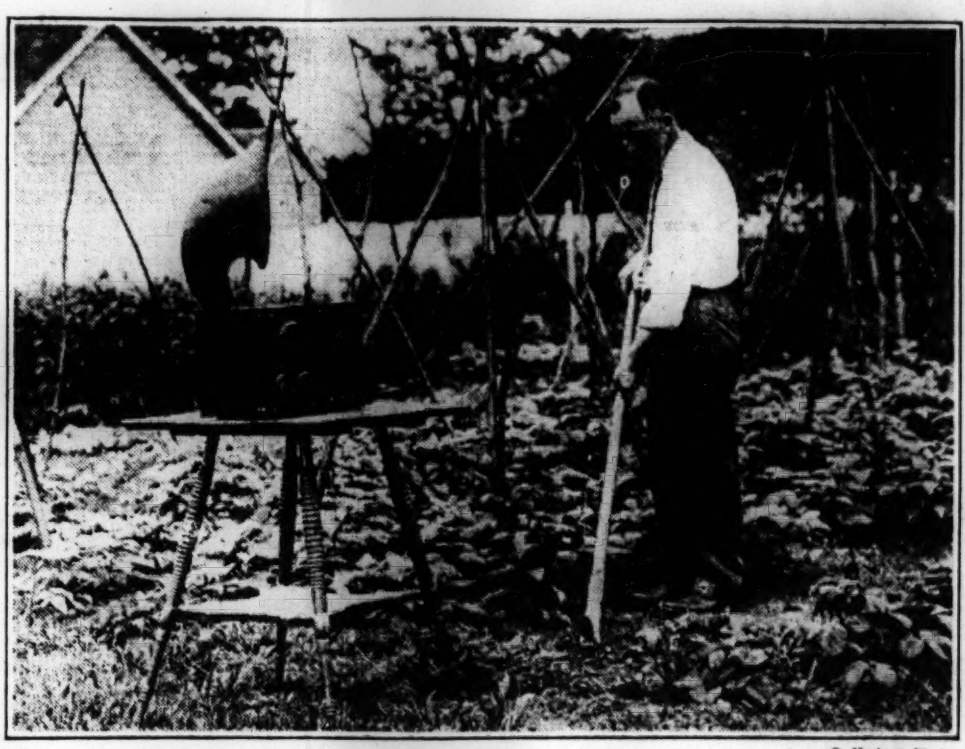
On these two railways the short wave stations suffered from considerable interference. One had only to tune in on a short wave to receive a great amount of interference which was obviously coming from the generators and in both cases situated on the train itself. When receiving under reception from a long wave station, the same interference was so considerably reduced as to be unnoticeable.

It is worthy of note, too, that long wave transmission did not seem to be influenced to any appreciable extent by the question of whether reception took place in daylight or at night. This, however, I did not find to be the case with the short wave stations which were received with much greater facility and over greater range at night than in the day time. I happened to be carrying out investigations in Denmark during the weeks of Christmas and New Year. At that time the British Broadcasting Company was sending out some rather late programs from London, which in the case of Christmas Eve were prolonged till 2 o'clock in the morning. This meant 3 o'clock in the morning in Denmark, a country which lies Central European time.

I was traveling between Esbjerg and Copenhagen during the night, in question, in a sleeping compartment of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits. I might mention that the sleeping compartments on these trains are most convenient for installing a wireless set rapidly and for listening-in with ease. Immediately the train left the Esbjerg station, I rigged up my wireless set, got to bed and put on the headphones. Traveling at great speed, lying comfortably in bed, I was able to receive with the greatest facility, the numerous late transmissions.

## RADIO

Radio and Still More Radio



© Herbert Photos

The average business is something most men are glad to get away from in their "off" hours, but radio is one of those pursuing creatures that seem to follow one wherever they may go. Witness the accompanying picture. The man is no less a person than W. D. Terrell, who is the radio supervisor of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Hoover's most able lieutenant.

During the day he is continually confronted by radio problems, and as a change from this he works in his garden, but not without some radio entertainment, therefore, the picture shows him listening to good music, so that perhaps the comparison is not really fair. Most business, however, if approached with the proper attitude, will be found to give as much pleasure as radio does.

### Boulevard Is Named After Radio Station

Los Angeles, July 26

KNX, radio station of the Evening Express, claims the distinction now of having had the first boulevard named after its call letters—in the new subdivision known as Glendale Highlands.

The men in charge of developing this tract are firm believers in radio and give regular programs over KNX every week. As a tribute to the value of these radio stations, they have named their latest street "KNX Boulevard."

which were communicating their tremor to the ether within my sleeping compartment. Among the stations I tuned in with ease on this occasion, were Daventry and Radio Paris on long waves, Birmingham Newcastle, Radio Toulouse, Union Radio, Madrid, Milan, and Rome. That it is possible to design a radio set with electric light, without interfering with the activities of passengers using their wireless sets, was amply proved on this occasion. The "Wagon-Lits" coach was most luxuriously fitted up in this direction. Several lights per compartment, with switches, electric cookers and heaters were installed. Yet I found reception absolutely unimpaired by this elaborate electrical installation.

Anyone, then, wishing to travel as I did, with a properly designed and balanced superonic heterodyne receiver plus a frame, can receive the programs from home and the various European stations, without any difficulty during the whole length of the journey and can thus agreeably and profitably employ what might otherwise be wearisome hours. No other experience could make one realize more vividly the wonders that the wireless link is likely to work in the life of the future traveler.

### SUPERPOWER RADIO STATION FOR BRAZIL

Connecting Link in World Chain Ready for Service

RIO DE JANEIRO (Special Correspondence)—There has just been opened near Rio another of the superpower radiotelegraph stations that now form links in the radio chain extending round the world. This station is the property of the Companhia Radiotelegraphica Brasileira and will communicate at first with New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Buenos Aires, branching out later to other points as its traffic develops.

The Companhia Radiotelegraphica Brasileira is the result of efforts made by the four radio companies—the Radio Corporation of America, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie Sans Fil and Gesellschaft fuer Drahtlose Telegraphie M. B. H. Telefunken—to establish, by pooling their interests in South America, a means whereby the South American republics could enjoy the most modern system of radio communication. The station is situated 40 miles from Rio and has been two years under construction. It is equipped with a 500-kilowatt alternator for transoceanic work which will be supplemented later by two of the latest beam transmitters which provide a means of communicating with shorter distances. For the large antenna which is fed by the 500-kilowatt radio generator, there are 12 masts, each more than 800 feet high.

The receiving station is situated only about 15 miles from the business center of Rio de Janeiro. In the center of the city is the usual central office with automatic sending and receiving equipment.

NEW YORK MERCHANDISE CO. Net profits of the New York Merchandise Company, after taxes and charges for the first six months of 1926, totaled \$291,355, equivalent to \$2.24 a share on the outstanding 75,000 shares of common, after preferred dividends. The company with \$175,400, or \$17.54 a share in the corresponding period of 1925.

### Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

#### Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 27

##### ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 9:00-9:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 9:30-10:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 10:00-10:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 10:30-11:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 11:00-11:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 11:30-12:00 a. m.—Dinner music.

##### EASTERN STANDARD TIME

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 9:00-9:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 9:30-10:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 10:00-10:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 10:30-11:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 11:00-11:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 11:30-12:00 a. m.—Dinner music.

##### W. B. S. (485 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 9:00-9:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 9:30-10:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 10:00-10:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 10:30-11:00 p. m.—Dinner music. 11:00-11:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 11:30-12:00 a. m.—Dinner music.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Deflating the French Debt

While the attention of the world is being attracted to the downward trend of the franc, a chief comment on all sides is whether or not, by permitting a radical deflation of value or by substituting a new unit of currency, France will be repudiating a great part of her public debt. That the inflation of currency in France would gain such a headway as it has done, or that the public debt would grow to such proportions as is the case, was a contingency which few contemplated five years ago. That the franc will go the way the German mark did is a thing which few are willing to anticipate today. But either contingency does not contain that element of odium that would seem evident upon a layman's consideration. The situation in which French finances are today found to be is one which is but natural and which would be natural to any state that refused for any great length of time to meet its current obligations.

France has been slow to balance her budget. Heavy taxes were postponed in the hope that full reparations from Germany would be obtained. Succeeding ministers have endeavored rather to court favor with the voters than to set the country's house in order. A capital levy was unthought of, and taxes were considered already high enough. Unwillingness or inability to balance the annual budgets only added to the debt of the state, and upon Dec. 21, 1925, it was found that the internal debt of France alone had amounted to 309,000,000,000 paper francs and 41,000,000,000 gold francs, or 350,000,000,000 gold francs in the aggregate if the paper franc was to be considered at par value. Obviously this debt was too burdensome for France, as the total estimated public wealth of the country in 1914, including all the real estate, railways, factory and farm equipment, foreign securities, gold and silver, goods on shelves, etc., amounted to only about 300,000,000,000 gold francs, and with the addition of Alsace-Lorraine is probably not any greater today.

Here was a situation which staggered the financial genius of the Nation. France has an internal debt greater than the estimated public wealth of the whole country, and she has the United States, England and other foreign creditors demanding an accounting on the external debt. The country's total debt today is approximately ten times the debt of 1914. Obviously, when it has assumed any such unprecedented figure as it has today, and there has not been any effort to balance the budgets, something radical must happen, and that is just what is being witnessed today. Now bankers point out that if the franc were stabilized at three and one-half cents in value, the internal debt of the country would have been automatically reduced to 56,000,000,000 gold francs, and with an external debt of some 23,000,000,000 gold francs, the country would find itself with a total public debt of something like 79,000,000,000 gold francs, which would be only 26 per cent of the total national wealth.

The world is awakening to the fact that something like this is to happen. It has already happened in other countries, although not to that degree as was the case with either Germany or France. In the United States the old funded debt of the country has declined in value as the cost of living has increased. Values in America are today about 150 per cent of what they were prior to 1914, and by the same degree has the value of the old United States bonds declined. This is not repudiation, it is merely meeting obligations under duress. If a people refuse to meet their obligations through taxation, then it is taken away from them through deflation. It is true that the burden of the obligations falls upon that part of the citizenship which loaned the money to their government rather than upon the owners of the tangible wealth. In that unequal distribution of the penalty for nonpayment alone is injustice manifested.

In the war waged by liquor forces against the United States, the contraband army adopted the methods of an invader in commandeering transportation. Automobiles and motor trucks were needed to carry illicit consignments of liquor from Canadian sources across the international boundary line. But the risk of being arrested by the United States preventive service made it too costly to buy cars for the liquor army. Car stealing, therefore, became part of the major operations.

The close connection between rumrunning and automobile stealing would, it appears, account for the sudden disappearance of many cars, especially in cities along the liquor front. How the invaders would proceed is recounted, in part, in the evidence taken before the Canadian parliamentary committee which investigated the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise. Somewhere in Canada, where the exporting liquor warehouses are located, there would be a consignment of liquor awaiting transport to some point in the United States. Agents of the liquor business would look round for the most desirable medium of transportation. In cities like Toronto or Montreal, they would never have to go very far to find a first-class automobile standing in a convenient place. They would steal the car, load it with the liquor shipment, and proceed south.

The transport agents of the illicit liquor business, with patrons in the United States, might undertake to make several return trips with the same stolen automobile. Or they might regard it as too risky to try to go north through the customs cordon in the same vehicle. The next move, therefore, would be to sell the stolen car in the United States. Behind the rumrunning traffic, a subsidiary industry developed in the form of automobile "bootlegging." Stolen cars could be taken to certain receivers, who

maintained special garages for repainting, obliterating identification marks and otherwise disguising the vehicles of the liquor army.

Canada discovered that still another line of illicit business followed hard on the exporting of liquor to a dry neighbor. The liquor transporters would look around in the United States for return cargoes of contraband to take into Canada. Silk goods, radio parts and other dutiable articles would be loaded into stolen cars on the American side, and smuggled for disposal perhaps in Montreal. According to an estimate submitted by the executive of the Commercial Protective Association in Canada, as much as \$5,000,000 of silk goods alone have been smuggled north annually.

The ramifications of this illicit combination of liquor and gasoline included, it is alleged, connivance between car thieves and some customs officials. Certainly there were cases where the liquor transporters seemed to be aided by venal officials. Through the whole story of rumrunning and contraband traffic which has been written into the records of the Dominion Parliament, behind much of the stealing of automobiles, and undermining the administration of a government department, is the corrupting influence of liquor. But Canadian public opinion is aroused. More adequate means to suppress the movement of liquor south, as well as to stop the flow of contraband from the United States into Canada must be found.

According to statements made by a recent contributor to the American Bar Association Journal, efforts are being made in Scandinavian countries to do away, by legislation, with the confusion that has long existed because of the large number of persons who, from generation to generation, adopt for themselves or have bestowed upon them, family names ending in the familiar "sen" or "son."

### Revising Scandinavian Family Names

The writer referred to states that since the beginning of the present century, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Finland and Norway, have enacted legislation with two objects in view: first, to induce the "sens" to adopt distinctive family names, and, second, to protect the bearers of old family names in the possession of them and to prevent their adoption by persons not connected with or related to those families.

It is stated that in Denmark, a quarter of a century or so ago, at least 60 per cent of the people of the cities outside of Copenhagen were known by family names ending in "sen." But it appears that in the other four countries named an even more confusing condition prevailed, owing to the fact that a great part of the population possessed no distinguishing family names at all. The men, of course, were known by their surnames, but these, it is explained, were not real family names, but names assumed by individuals or bestowed upon them by their friends or neighbors, and intended to be descriptive of occupations, distinguishing personal characteristics, or the place whence they came or where they chanced to reside. But there was no assurance, it seems, that their children would be known by their family name or that all would acknowledge the same surname.

Under conditions which existed in the Scandinavian countries in former times, the custom was not particularly confusing. For the purposes of distributing estates, it was possible to trace, by the testimony of witnesses, the lineage of the different claimants. But improved transportation facilities, the propensity of later generations to migrate, and a dozen other causes, have added to the confusion. It was a common European custom, up until comparatively recent times, to bestow upon children only the first or "given" name. In Sweden, it is stated, this custom prevailed until quite recently. The writer of the article referred to states that he personally knew three brothers, who were tailors, all the sons of Petter. These brothers settled in the same Danish town, where one assumed the name of Lundberg, another the name of Lindquist, while the third adopted that of Petterson.

As long ago as 1828 the Danish Government, realizing the disadvantages of the ancient custom, provided that thereafter children, at baptism, should be given not only a Christian name, but a family name. So it came about that the sons of Peter Kusk, for instance, were named, in succession, Hans Peterson, Jorgen Peterson and Jens Peterson. This might have caused little difficulty but for the fact that in time the children of these three sons were duly named Hansen, Jorgensen and Jensen. The result was inevitable. After the passing of two or three generations it was found almost impossible to establish family relationships and the corresponding property rights. Similarity of family names thus bestowed or acquired was no indication of relationship.

"His custom among Scandinavian peoples prevailed at the time of the great influx of emigrants from the northern countries of Europe to the United States, and particularly to the section embracing Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and what was then the Territory of Dakota. It was followed for some years—perhaps for a generation—to be finally abandoned because of the very confusions which have been referred to. Forty years ago it was difficult to trace the title to lands which had passed, perhaps from their original owners or homesteaders, into the hands of their heirs, and in turn to their heirs' children. But this confusion has been ended, happily, through the realization of the necessity of establishing and adhering to a distinguishing surname.

With commendable wisdom and zeal, it appears, the older countries have undertaken to accomplish what the self-exiled Scandinavians, by their own efforts, succeeded in bringing about without great difficulty. In the process some incongruous changes took place and became indelibly inscribed upon the registry books of counties and cities. Abrahamsens became Kellys until the end of time, and Hansens and Petersens, who were designed to be thus known for a generation only, found themselves irrevocably attached to those names through generations to come.

It has been, no doubt, because of the theory that there is little of romance or of abiding interest in the development of business and commerce, that up until the present the archives which have been carefully preserved and safely housed have pertained to objects of art, the history of wars, the

### Marking the Evolution of Business

development of civilization and its so-called "periods" or eras, usually without thought being given to those progressive processes by which mankind, in his search for a livelihood, for comfort, and perhaps for a competence, has established and developed the utilitarian processes which are the wonder of the present age. But now, at Harvard University, almost unnoticed by the rank and file of busy Americans, there has been organized what is called the Business Historical Society, Inc. A bulletin recently issued, bearing the marks "Volume 1, Number 1," contains the interesting information that the society owes its existence to the initiative and generosity of two Yale men, Charles A. Moore Jr., and Robert L. Smitley.

The primary purpose of the society, it is stated, is "to encourage and aid the study of the evolution of business in all periods and in all countries." It is proposed also to formulate the results of such investigations and studies and to publish them in such form as may make them of service to the business community. Already several thousand rare volumes have been collected and stored in the Harvard Business Library, which will be the society's depository. Among these books is the collection donated by Mr. Moore and his brother and sister. These were the property of their father, Charles A. Moore. Another gift from a founder member, N. Penrose Hallowell, made possible the acquisition of a large collection of miscellaneous books and pamphlets formerly the property of John Boardman Page, once Governor of Vermont and president of the Rutland Railroad Company and of the Continental Railway & Trust Company, organized to build the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railway. From this data, it would seem, there might be written, in addition to a history of the development of rail and water transportation in the United States, the story of the construction of the Erie Canal, the laying of the first Atlantic cable, the boring of the Hoosac Tunnel, and the development of the American locomotive engine.

In the collection already made is to be found, it appears, a bound copy of Volume 1 of the "Railroad Journal." In this one may read of the interest being manifested in the new mode of transportation. On the first page of this interesting book is a tabulation of American railroads then under construction or in successful operation. The list published is, in part:

Baltimore & Ohio—whole length 286 miles—60 miles completed and in use.  
Albany & Schenectady—16 miles in length—12 miles in use.  
Charleston & Hamburg—135 miles in length—about 20 miles completed, upon which the United States mail is carried.  
Mauch Chunk, completed and in use, 9 miles.  
Quincy, near Boston, now in use, 6 miles.  
Ithaca and Owego, 29 miles.  
Lexington & Ohio, 75 miles.  
Camden & Amboy, 50 miles.  
Lackawanna, 16 miles.

Those who have known Daniel Defoe only as the author of Robinson Crusoe and other books perhaps not quite so generally popular, will possibly be surprised to learn that he achieved prominence in a field quite apart from fiction writing. He was a profound student of economics, it appears. There is preserved a reproduction of the title page of his "Plan of English Commerce," one of the earliest studies devoted to the development of English trade.

Even from the data at hand one might enumerate hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of interesting subjects of which the books and maps already assembled relate. For instance, the development of banking, from the establishment of the first bank in Massachusetts, is traced. Another collection of records and pictures is devoted to the printing industry, while still another deals with the growth of American shipping. Many of these collections for some reason failed to find a permanent niche in the homes of historical societies. Here, at last, they have a home of their own.

## Editorial Notes

Although specifically directed toward the problem of physical fitness, the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Hadow, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, Eng., at the last annual conference of the London County Council College, has its application equally toward more serious achievement. He declared that the United States was setting Great Britain an example in respect to the question he was discussing, and added that he did not rue nor regret the fact that England had lost her supremacy in the athletic prowess of the world. He saw in this fact simply a challenge to greater effort on the part of Britain. "I hope in years to come we shall attain to the glory which has departed from us," he declared. And he amplified his argument by stating, "It is a glorious leaf in our own crown of laurels that the teachers of physical outdoor games and exercises should have taught other countries in the beginning to achieve supremacy over us." Too much emphasis is sometimes laid on so-called achievement. After all, it is the motive behind which counts oftentimes for more than the actual result accomplished.

That the resolution adopted by the delegates to the Women's Interdenominational Foreign Mission Conference, in session at East Northfield, Mass., asking for a formal declaration by President Coolidge on the status of enforcement of the prohibition law to protect the reputation of the United States, especially in the foreign mission fields, was not lightly conceived may be asserted without fear of contradiction. In submitting it, the chairman of the conference declared that great investments in the foreign mission field were jeopardized by the propaganda reaching them that the Constitution was being flouted in the United States. That being the case, if for no other reason, the sooner the falsity of this belief is established, the better for all concerned.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE continuance of the coal strike is producing a definite and regrettable deterioration in the temper of the political life of the Nation. The economic condition of the country is not such that it can afford to treat with indifference a prolonged holdup of its basic industry. Yet the longer the dispute lasts, the more difficult of solution does it seem to become.

The action of the Government in passing legislation to give effect to some of the minor reorganization proposals of the Samuel Commission and to legalize an eight-hour working day in the mines has been a complete failure, so far as its immediate effects have been. It has hardened the miners' resistance, has temporarily lessened the breach between the Trade Union Congress and the Miners' Federation, and has made negotiation more difficult.

It has had these effects because the trade union world as a whole it has meant that the Government has abandoned the Samuel report and placed itself on the side of the mine owners, who since 1921 have been demanding the restoration of the eight-hour day. The action of the Government in refusing to bring the eight-hour legislation into force until the Yorkshire owners had come into line with the other owners has done a little to retrieve its reputation with the workers, but not much.

The owners have now posted the terms they offer in return for an eight-hour day. Substantially, they are the prestrike wages for three months, after which wages are to be determined by the proceeds of the industry, subject to the 1921 instead of the 1924 minimum. But these terms, though not so low as at one time feared, are unaccompanied by any proposals for reorganization.

The miners' leaders still persist in their "never never" attitude. They are evidently more willing to consider a reduction in wages than an extension of hours, for it would be easier to lighten wages than to shorten hours when better times return, but officially their slogan is still, "Not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day." Their immediate preoccupation is to prevent a break-away of their followers to get back to work on the owners' terms after being out for ten weeks.

It is difficult to judge the feeling of the country as a whole about the strike. It is probably true to say that public opinion thinks that all three sides are about equally to blame—the Government for not sticking to the Coal Commission's report and for misreading the signs of the times; the owners for refusing to tackle reorganization and for wanting too much; the miners for refusing to face the economic facts of the industry and accept the advice of the Trades Union Congress to compromise on the Samuel proposals.

Prophecy is proverbially futile in cases of this kind, and I shall not, therefore, attempt to say how or when the struggle will come to an end. But there is little doubt that while it will mean heavy immediate losses, it ought to bear good fruit in the long run. Though bitterness is running high at the moment, each side is coming to realize more clearly its own blunders. We are where we are because both Capital and Labor have been pursuing a short-sighted policy, while the Government has had but little policy at all.

If Capital comes out of this struggle with a clear recognition that it can only be expected to be left in control of industry if it secures a steadily rising standard of living to the whole people, and if Labor comes out of it

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

MOSCOW. MORRIS GEST, the New York theatrical producer, who first transferred the Moscow Art Theater and later its musical studio to America, recently paid a flying visit to Moscow for the announced purpose of obtaining the participation of one or two outstanding Russian artists in his projected \$2,000,000 film production, "Love of the Gods," which will be produced in California next year. Mr. Gest, who was accompanied by a Chicago dramatic critic, Ashton Stevens, attended an invitation performance of the French comedy, "Merchants of Glory," which was given at the Art Theater, and was the guest of honor at a banquet in the building of the Art Theater. Mr. Gest and Constantine Stanislavsky, dean of Russian actors and originator of the Art Theater, exchanged speeches of mutual felicitation; and the banquet was enlivened by the extraordinary performances of Fyodor Galtsov, a former railroad worker, whose talents as a ventriloquist were discovered by Ivan Moskvine, one of the leading actors of the Art Theater. Mr. Galtsov gave a remarkably vivid impersonation of a Russian train leaving a station, with all the accompaniment of tooting whistles, blowing steam, hastening passengers and ringing bells.

It is now the open season for airplane flights over Moscow. Every Sunday a large crowd gathers at the airfield just outside Moscow to take advantage of the fifteen and forty-five minute flights which are organized by the Civil Aviation. The charge is five rubles for fifteen minutes in the air and eight rubles for a longer flight of forty-five minutes.

The Russian civil war, a shorter but more complicated historical event than the American Civil War, has found its first historian in Nikolai E. Kakurin, a Red Army officer who took a prominent part in the campaigns against the Poles and against the Basmachi, or native insurgents, in Turkestan and Bokhara. Mr. Kakurin has now published a two-volume history (the first of its kind) covering the civil war from the Bolshevik Revolution to the defeat of General Baron Wrangel, the last of the White leaders, in 1920. He is also the author of a history of the Russo-Polish war and collected an interesting series of documents illustrating the dissolution of the old army during the period of the Kerensky regime. He will soon publish a collection of the orders and messages which Nikolai Lenin sent to the military commanders and responsible commissars on the various fronts of the civil war.

The results of the vigorous campaign which is being waged against the possible danger of currency inflation are reflected in the Finance Commissariat's statement for May, which shows that the amount of money in circulation was reduced 41 per cent, to the amount of approximately 50,000,000 rubles, during that month.

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the potent General Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, has been revisiting his native country of Georgia, in the Caucasus. The workers of a railroad shopyard in Tiflis, where Stalin carried on some of his first revolutionary activity, arranged a big demonstration for him on his arrival in that city.

The Moscow State Opera House has just closed its doors after a season which was very successful up to the end, from the standpoint of popular interest and attendance. A noteworthy feature of the last weeks of the season was the revival of Rimsky-Korsakoff's most significant opera, "The Tale of the City Kitezh," which has not been given in Moscow for fifteen years. Rimsky-Korsakoff is as much of a national composer for Russia as Verdi for Italy or Wagner for Germany; but "The Tale of the City Kitezh" is deeper and more mature than his characteristic gorgeously colorful operas, in which Russian fairy tales are presented to an accompaniment of rich melodies and picturesque choruses. The fable of the city Kitezh, which was miraculously saved from a Tartar invasion by sinking into a lake, is a typical medieval Russian fairy tale; but Rimsky-Korsakoff's music goes far beyond the limits marked out by his other operas and in mystical beauty approaches "Parsifal" and "Lohengrin." The fact that the opera, which is quite religious in tendency, was

with the clear recognition that the attempt to get rid of the capitalist is an absurdity and that it must settle down to co-operate with him on efficiency lines instead of fighting him as the natural enemy of the working class, the suffering of these times will not have been in vain.

A great deal of interest has been aroused in Great Britain by the political crisis in Canada. The people's interest, of course, centers mainly in the constitutional aspect of the crisis, and especially on its possible effect on the constitutional relations between Great Britain and Canada, rather than on the local aspects, the customs scandals, the tariff question, the relations between East and West, which will probably figure more largely in the contest as the election proceeds.

People here do not understand the statement which has been made in some quarters in Canada that the action of the Governor-General restores Canada to the old colonial status abandoned in 1867. It is certain that Lord Byng acted on his own responsibility without any instructions from London, and that if the Governor-General had been a Canadian he would have been in exactly the same dilemma of offending one party or the other whatever he did.

The truth is that the parliamentary system requires as the head of the state a personage who stands above party, who normally exercises mainly official and formal functions, but who at certain times may be called upon to discharge very important duties. For it is his duty when a government is defeated in Parliament to decide whether or not a dissolution shall be granted or a fresh attempt made to find an alternative government out of the Parliament without the turmoil of an election, and to decide upon the individual who shall be given the first opportunity to form a ministry.

Usually the Governor-General, like the King in Great Britain, acts upon the advice of the retiring Prime Minister, but when that Minister offers no advice or gives what the King or Governor-General considers wrong advice, it is his constitutional duty to act on his own initiative. The head of the state, in other words, is the ultimate guardian of popular rights against any attempt by a parliament or a ministry to disregard them.

In this case Lord Byng may have acted wisely or unwisely. The opinion here is rather that he acted wisely in refusing a dissolution to Mackenzie King before giving an opportunity to the head of the largest party in the Canadian Parliament to form an alternative ministry, seeing that this Parliament has only been in being for nine months, but that he was precipitate in giving a dissolution to Mr. Meighen as soon as he also had been defeated in the House of Commons. But there is no doubt that he had no option but to act on his own judgment and not on the advice of anybody else.

None the less, though Lord Byng's part in the crisis will probably soon be forgotten, there is a general feeling that the ultimate result will be a reconsideration of the legal relations between Canada and Great Britain. There are a good many anachronisms in their present relations, the method of appointing the Governor-General, the method of conducting foreign policy, the appeal to the Privy Council, being some of them. It would probably be a good thing that Canada's relations with Great Britain and with the other nations of the British Commonwealth should be placed upon a more modern and intelligible basis.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Values and Earning Power of Land"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Referring to the editorial in the MONITOR, entitled "Values and Earning Power of Land," may I, as an owner and cultivator of land, offer a word of explanation as to the apparently inconsistent views of the present value of land which Mr. Lloyd George would like the Nation to take over?

True, the earning power to the owners of most great estates, taken as a whole, is generally accepted as about 2 per cent per annum. The cost of keeping in repair the farms, houses, buildings, cottages, woods, etc., on a country estate, has increased enormously since the war, while rents are very little higher than before.

In many cases owners of estates—almost invariably the deep regret of their tenants—have been obliged to sell because of the heavy cost of upkeep and the crushing taxation and death duties they have had to pay.

But there is a sentimental—not only a commercial—value in the possession of an estate, particularly of one which has been in a family for many generations, and this can hardly be expressed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. And before an owner would consent to part with it he would naturally ask a much higher price than the mere value of the land for cultivation.

The situation, the view, the social and other amenities, the sporting possibilities and many other things, have to be considered.

Thus it is that an estate earning not more than 2 per cent need not be either "overvalued or inefficiently cultivated."

As to the breaking up of farms and estates into small holdings—the majority are unsuitable. Much of the land of England is not good enough, and many of these holdings would not be sufficiently near to a market town or a railway station to be profitable to small holders.

Government small holdings have been a very costly experiment, and in the main unprofitable, for the simple reason that a high enough rent cannot be paid to bear reasonable interest on the outlay on buildings and fencing necessary to equip them.

Where conditions are favorable they can be carried on profitably, but the land and other conditions vary so much here it would be unwise to establish them everywhere. E. F. S.

Howden, Yorkshire, Eng.

### The Goal of Final Disarmament

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The recent disaster at Lake Denmark, N. J., comes, strangely enough, at the very time when the world is being questioned on the momentous issue of armaments from many points of view.

It is any wonder that we are constantly hearing from different parts of the world that although the East becomes interested in the West's presentation of Christianity, it complains that what the World War showed to it is that the West is not consistent in its application of the teachings it professes to follow.

The reading of the story of the disaster in New Jersey ought to waken us all to let our voices be heard in no half-hearted way in favor of armament reduction, with the goal always in view of final disarmament. C. N. N. Philadelphia, Pa.